

ALLIED CONTROL TO BE REMOVED FROM GERMANY

Date Suggested Is Said to Be Next March—Other Points Enumerated

MINISTERS CONTINUE PARIS CONVERSATIONS

France Is Suspicious of the Proposed Four-Power De-liberations

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Wireless

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The exchange of conversations actively continues, notably at a luncheon in the Quai d'Orsay, where Raymond Poincaré, Aristide Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain were present. Besides M. Zaleski, Poland, Emile Vandervelde, Belgium, will arrive tomorrow. These statesmen will leave tomorrow evening for Geneva. Incidentally, Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, is in Paris, but private reasons are given for his visit. Sir Austen, when questioned, did not seek to hide the importance of a veritable international conference being held in Paris and suggested that the Geneva meeting probably would be followed by further conversations. Whatever may actually be accomplished this time, the following are the desiderata regarded logically as flowing from Locarno.

1. The withdrawal of the International Commission Military Control from Germany. The ministers seem to agree that a decision should be taken immediately, but that the date of withdrawal be fixed for March, thus giving Germany the opportunity of completing its disarmament measures.
2. The precise measures which Germany must fulfill to be determined in agreement with Germany.
3. The League plan of September, 1924, for the military surveillance of Germany by the League must be revised, since such surveillance cannot under the treaty be continuous, only exceptional.
4. The evacuation, at least partial, of the Rhineland, now occupied by allied troops. Complete evacuation appears unlikely, but substantial concessions may be made by France.

It is noted that the League can exercise, according to the Treaty, real surveillance of the Rhineland which is demilitarized. Perhaps the foundations of the conference of the four powers, which England urges, may be laid tomorrow at the British Embassy, where Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Italian Ambassador, and Dr. Von Hoesch, the German Ambassador, are invited to lunch with Sir Austen Chamberlain and M. Briand. French opinion continues suspicious of the four-power deliberations. France would have Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia also present.

Disarmament Committee Studies Report on Aid to Be Given Aggrieved Nation

By HUGH F. SPENDER

By Wireless

GENEVA, Dec. 3.—The disarmament committee studied yesterday the report of M. de Brouckere, Belgium, regarding the question of arriving at a more precise understanding of assistance, military and economic, which a League member might expect in the event of a hostile attack. The position of the committee is that the League would have to give an assurance, if it could be given, would render general disarmament easier. Explained in another way, a country like

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Dartmouth Head Defends College Youth of Today

"In Aspiration and Idealism Their Like Has Not Been Seen Before," He Says

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 3.—Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, in an address at the inauguration exercises of his brother, Louis B. Hopkins, as president of Wabash College here today, said he resented condemnations of American college students. "The only points at which I am willing to criticize this generation of college men are that they have no understanding of the imperative necessity of self-discipline, and that they are impervious to attempts to give them comprehension that without this neither intellectual slowness nor moral stamina can be developed except by later struggle," he added.

"Our college youth confront a world of bewildering perplexities undreamed of in any previous generation and face it unafraid. In search for better ways, they commit new follies. They deny conventions; they shock sensibilities and too often and most serious they inflict cruel hurt upon themselves. But in the main, this generation of youth is an indomitable one. In straightforwardness, in unhyphenated honesty, in cleanness of thought and integrity of action, in aspiration and idealism their like has not been seen before.

"The question is not more logically to be asked whether the colleges can

find men worthy of their advantages than it is whether this on-coming generation of youth can find colleges qualified to understand them and competent to inspire them. The college which thinks of itself simply in terms of curricula and of departments of instruction, and of requirements for degrees may afford certain devices for development of talent but it does nothing to build character, or to develop personality or to give vitamins to mental nutrition.

"The college misses the whole point of its being unless with all else its influence is calculated to enhance the values of life for the individual student. Its positive functions are to aid those who seek for themselves knowledge of what desires are worthy and how much adequately those may be realized."

Presidents of nine college were guests of Wabash at the installation ceremonies of Mr. Hopkins, a Northwestern University man, as the seventh president of the institution. In addition to the Dartmouth president there were Dr. William Loye Bryan, Indiana University; Dr. Edward C. Elliott, Purdue University; the Rev. Matthew Walsh, University of Notre Dame; and Dr. Walter Hill Scott, Northwestern University, as well as the heads of four other Indiana colleges.

SOUTHERN ARMY TAKES FOOWH

City Bedecked With Flags—Northern War Lords Form Alliance

AMOY, Dec. 3.—The city of Foochow, now handed over to the southern forces last night. Today the city is bedecked with flags welcoming the incoming Cantonese. The peaceful entrance of the Southerners has relieved tension that existed among the foreign population.

The arrival of the United States gunboat, Hart, under Lieut. Commander Herbert W. Underwood was reported last night. The American ship cast anchor alongside the lighting craft of other foreign powers that have come to the port to ally the perturbation of their nationals. Some of the mission schools at Foochow are being closed, the authorities anticipating organized student participation in the turbulent politics now rife in the city.

Radicals have effected the release of the student-union prisoners arrested throughout recent years, and Red propaganda is increasing among students and the employee-class.

PEKING, Dec. 3.—The Northern war lords have formed an alliance to halt the victorious sweep of the Cantonese forces which within a few months has given them control over territory peopled by more than 200,000,000.

The war lords' conference at Tientsin produced its first result in the election and installation of Chang Tso-lin, dictator of Manchuria, as generalissimo of what is proclaimed the union of all northern forces.

Labeled Ankersun, or the "country pacifying army," the union's avowed purpose is "to relieve the distress of the people, exterminate rebels and strengthen the Nation's foundations." By "rebels" is meant the Cantonese.

It is noteworthy that while the principal northern militarists are named subcommanders and marshals, and Sun Chuan-fang and Gen. Chang Tsung-chang his lieutenants, the union excludes Marshal Wu Pei-fu, long one of China's most skilled commanders and erstwhile overlord of China's central provinces, ally of Chang Tso-lin. Wu's exclusion means that he no longer is counted among the effective opponents of the Cantonese.

Five Lesser Armies

Announced plans provide for five lesser armies, composed respectively of Manchurian, Shantung, Kiangsu, Shanhsi and Honan provincial troops. The war plans against the Cantonese remain nebulous. There has been much marching and countermarching of troops and issuance and countermanding of orders.

The Shantung troops of Chang Tsung-chang, who had advanced as

Firefly's Efficiency Shames Electricians

Special from Montreal Bureau

THE Government has been investigating the firefly and declares the insect an efficient worker. If an electric lamp could produce light as efficiently as Photinus Pyralis, the cost of domestic current would drop one-tenth, the bureau of standards announced. On the other hand, if the firefly were as wasteful in producing light as the ordinary bulb, its body would be desecrated by the useless heat.

The Government points out that light emitted by various plants and animals consists only of a narrow band of wavelengths which lie in the visible spectrum, whereas in human methods of producing light the total radiation is large, but only a small proportion is visible, and the rest is heat. "Back to the lightning bug!" may be the motto of the future.

WINNER IN POTATO CONTEST RAISES 387 BUSHELS TO AN ACRE

Three New Hampshire Farmers Succeed in Going Over the 300-Bushel Mark

DURHAM, N. H., Dec. 3.—Winners in the 300-Bushel Potato Club, started this year for the first time in New Hampshire, were announced today by Ford S. Prince extension specialist in soils and crops of the University of New Hampshire. H. E. Webster of North Salisbury made the highest yield with 387 bushels per acre, while Oscar Smith of North Conway was third with a yield of 313 bushels.

The three men who succeeded in producing 300 bushels to the acre will be awarded medals at the 1927 Farmers' Week at Durham. Mr. Webster was awarded a silver loving cup offered by the Merrimack Farmers' Exchange, and Mr. Currier was awarded a barrel of certified seed potatoes.

The club will be carried on again in 1927 and farmers desiring to enter should get in touch with their county agent or with the Extension Service. The only absolute requirements are that a minimum of three acres must be grown, a yield of 300 bushels per acre obtained, and a record of labor and other costs kept.

Among the other farmers who entered in the contest this year were: George Hill, Concord; Irving Griffin, Bowdoin; Robert Towle, Loudon; Arthur Kelley, Loudon; Lincoln Osgood, Loudon; John Osgood, Loudon; Roy Watson, Pittsfield; James Ridd, Dover; Charles G. Kelley, Pittsfield; Ludwig Kuhn, Etna; E. L. Welcome, Chesterfield, and Leon Hodgkins, Surry.

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Rail Competition Frankly Discussed

By the Associated Press

Chicago

IF RAILWAY officials wish to meet the competition of trucks and passenger cars, they must enter the truck-and-passenger car business. R. H. Newcomb, secretary-treasurer of the Railroad Motor Transport Conference, told delegates at the conference's closing session. "We must forget we are steam railroad-men and regard ourselves as transportation men," he stated, "using whatever means is most economical to carry freight and passengers."

Vanderbilt Family Gives \$650,000 to University

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (Special Correspondence)—Gifts totaling \$650,000 have been received by Vanderbilt University here from five members of the Vanderbilt family, making their largest donation since the institution was founded by Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt in 1875.

A donation of \$150,000 also has been received from the general education board. The advisory council in charge of the university's endowment fund campaign announces that an additional \$500,000 will be sought from alumni and friends. Plans are being made for a number of new buildings to house classes in the academic department.

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CANADIAN RAIL WAGES DISPUTE IS NOW SETTLED

Railroad Employees on Eastern Lines Win Rise of \$14,500,500

MONTREAL, Dec. 3.—The wage dispute in which 15,000 Canadian trainmen had voted to strike unless they were given an increase was settled today.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Fourteen and one-half million dollars were added to the annual wages of virtually 91,000 employees of 50 eastern railroads by a railroad arbitration board decision yesterday.

The decision, climax of a year's dispute over wage increase demands of trainmen, conductors, baggage-men and flagmen, was rendered almost coincidentally with announcement of L. R. Gwyn, vice-president of the American Railway Express Company, and leaders of unions representing 65,000 employees, that they too had decided to arbitrate a wage dispute that has been under discussion since October, 1925.

This decision of the arbitration board, granting the 7 1/2 per cent increase to the eastern trainmen, followed hearings at which arguments and testimony from each side were

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Imports \$1,500,000 Daily for Week at State Ports

Dollar Volume for Year Expected to Top 1925—Wool Receipts 58 Per Cent of Nation's Total

Imports of foreign merchandise through the Massachusetts customs district, chiefly the Port of Boston, during the last week have averaged \$1,500,000 a day. So long have pessimists talked of the decadence of the Port of Boston that they entirely overlooked the fact that the total business of the port has turned and is growing rapidly.

For years Boston has occupied second place in the matter of imports of foreign goods, being exceeded only by New York. From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, last, receipts of foreign merchandise in this district had an aggregate value of \$263,354,597. This compares with imports in the like period of 1925 of \$268,540,780. Volume for the entire 1925 year was \$321,666,525, and current imports indicate that the 1926 figure will be topped before the present movement stops.

An idea of the dollar volume of import business moving through this section (including Fall River and New Bedford) in recent years may be gained from the following figures:

Year	Value
1924	\$238,945,597
1925	\$321,666,525
1926	\$263,354,597
1927	\$267,367,159
1928	\$248,697,918
1929	\$244,867,918
10 months ended Oct. 31, 1926	\$244,867,918

The principal items of import are wool, cotton, jute, burlaps, sugar,

salt, hides and skins, leather, china clay, cement, woodpulp, coffee, rubber, tea and tropical fruits. The importance of Boston as a wool port is not generally appreciated. As a matter of fact, more wool is imported at Boston than at any other port in the United States.

Measured in dollars, the wool imports here total more than all other ports combined. In 1925, for instance, wool imports of the United States were valued at \$141,975,982, while the Massachusetts' customs district's share was \$83,332,338, or 58.8 per cent of the total.

In weight, the 1925 receipts amounted to 49 per cent of the country's total imports, or 166,269,584 pounds for Massachusetts, against 339,558,068 pounds for the entire country. Wool comprises 26 per cent of the value of the Boston-Massachusetts imports.

Exports Decline

For some time Boston held the rank of second port in the United States in both exports and imports. It has lost this distinction during late years through loss in export business. Our shipments of American-made goods and commodities from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 this year amounted to \$34,967,130—not a very inspiring figure. Exports for the 1925 year reached \$47,473,803, representing a \$10,000,000 loss from the previous year.

The value of outward cargoes since 1921 is shown below:

Year	Value
1924	\$34,967,130
1925	\$47,473,803
1926	\$34,967,130
1927	\$32,166,525
1928	\$32,166,525
1929	\$32,166,525
10 months ended Oct. 31, 1926	\$32,166,525

The principal exports of this district comprise leather, meats, footwear, cotton, wooden ware, newsprint, paper, machinery, grains, dairy, and land and tallow. Considerable quantities of barley, oats, wheat and other grains originating in Canada are shipped through Boston, but such shipments cannot be considered United States exports.

Banks Co-operating

Boston is ranked as one of the great maritime ports of the world. Every effort is being made to increase the foreign business, both import and export. The banks especially are becoming increasingly interested in foreign trade. With its comprehensive up-to-date terminal facilities this port is capable of handling a materially larger business than is now moving through it.

Steamship companies are the first to sense any improvement in sentiment and business. At Boston they have been steadily increasing service. The Cunard is the latest to announce that its new service, the Cunard, will operate in the Boston service next year, with sailings every week.

It is hoped that the differentials will be abolished on ex-lake grain from Buffalo and grain from west of the Mississippi. This would further bulk cargoes needed to attract additional steamship services from this port.

Quick Work Nets New Railroad Head

Chamber of Commerce Leaders Enlist Mr. Hannauer as First New Member

Quick action on the part of Andrew J. Peters, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and E. C. Johnson, chairman of the membership committee of that organization, today brought in the first application for membership in the campaign of the chamber which is to start officially next Tuesday morning.

The application is that of George Hannauer, newly chosen president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, who arrived in Boston early this morning for an informal conference with Homer Loring, chairman of the board of directors of the road. Mr. Hannauer left Boston at noon today for Chicago.

Upon learning that Mr. Hannauer was here, Mr. Peters and Mr. Johnson jumped into a taxicab and made record time in getting to the Boston & Maine office in Lechmere Square. Within a few moments the prospect had been "sold" and was photographed in the act of signing the application on the "dotted line."

Mr. Johnson is giving his entire time to the coming year's campaign of the chamber and was quick to grasp the opportunity of securing so prominent a prospect as the first of the new members.

The campaign opens officially with a breakfast next Tuesday morning in the Chamber of Commerce main dining-room, when several hundred business men and volunteer workers who are to conduct the campaign will gather for final instructions. The campaign is being held in connection with the Chamber of Commerce Week, Dec. 5 to 11, a New England-wide movement, during which several functions will be held at the Boston Chamber.

TRAFFIC CHIEF TRANSFERRED

FORTLAND, Me., Dec. 3.—Allan C. Fitch, district traffic chief for the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company here has been transferred to a similar position at Providence, R. I. He formerly was located in Lewiston.

NO-MORE-TAXING STAND IS TAKEN BY MOTORISTS

Motor Vehicle Conference Opposes Any Further Fees or Taxes

UNIFORM TRAFFIC SIGNALS FAVORED

State-Wide Use of Boulevard Stops on All Main Highways Is Also Advocated

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 3.—(Special)—Opposition to any change in the existing statutes which would tend to increase the fees or taxes on motor vehicles was recorded today by the Massachusetts Motor Vehicle Conference at the closing session of its two-day meeting at the Hotel Bancroft in this city.

The conference also went on record as recognizing that a change in motor vehicle fees and taxes may be desirable on a more equitable basis in the near future and advocated the appointment of a committee to study the subject after observing the effect of compulsory insurance on registration.

The conference advocated uniform manual, mechanical and automatic signals for the regulation of traffic throughout the State and a conference of state, city and town officials to bring this about. State-wide use of "boulevard stops" on all the main highways was recommended. Abolition of the 3 per cent luxury tax was favored.

Conference Organized

The conference organized yesterday with the election of Russell Harmon, manager of the Bancroft Automobile Club of Worcester, as chairman; J. J. Scully, president of the Massachusetts Motor Truck Owners' Association of Boston, as vice-chairman, and H. F. Reinhardt of Boston, representing the Mills Transportation Company, as secretary.

A resolution was introduced by Miner H. Paddock Jr., president of the Boston Automobile Club, to the effect that the conference go on record as opposing to a gasoline tax unless it is determined that the tax is necessary to provide additional revenue for the construction and maintenance of the public highways of the State.

James F. Cavanaugh, counsel for the Boston Automobile Club, amended the motion by adding that the conference is opposed to placing a gasoline tax on the automobile owners unless the registration fees on all automobiles are first reduced. Following a lengthy discussion on the proposed gasoline tax, the conference authorized Russell Harmon, manager of the Bancroft Automobile Club, to appoint a committee on resolution to report on the proposed opposition to placing a gasoline tax on the automobile owners in addition with other resolutions.

John W. Bowman, director of the Boston Automobile Club, who spoke against the proposed gasoline tax, said the only reason to prevent such proposed taxation is to have the motorcar owners organize throughout the State and look after their own interests.

No Bill Drafted

W. Stanley Parker, representing the Planning Board of Boston, said that the board which he represents has no bill drafted for the Legislature. He also said he had never heard anyone say he opposed the present gasoline tax. He favored a normal registration fee and a gasoline tax.

John F. Timoney, vice-president and state chairman of the New England Council, spoke at length on advertising New England and recommended that the State at its next Legislature appropriate between \$50,000 and \$100,000 for advertising New England and its material center as well as having other attractions.

William F. Williams, Commissioner of Highways, made his report to the conference through Arthur H. Delano. He said:

"Approximately 725,000 motor vehicles are registered in 1926, which include about 1000 passenger buses and about 100,000 commercial vehicles, and while this figure includes all of the motor trucks, there are probably not over 10,000 with a carrying capacity of five tons or over, so that the present ratio of large trucks to all other motor vehicles is very small, and if we include passenger buses with the trucks it still remains small.

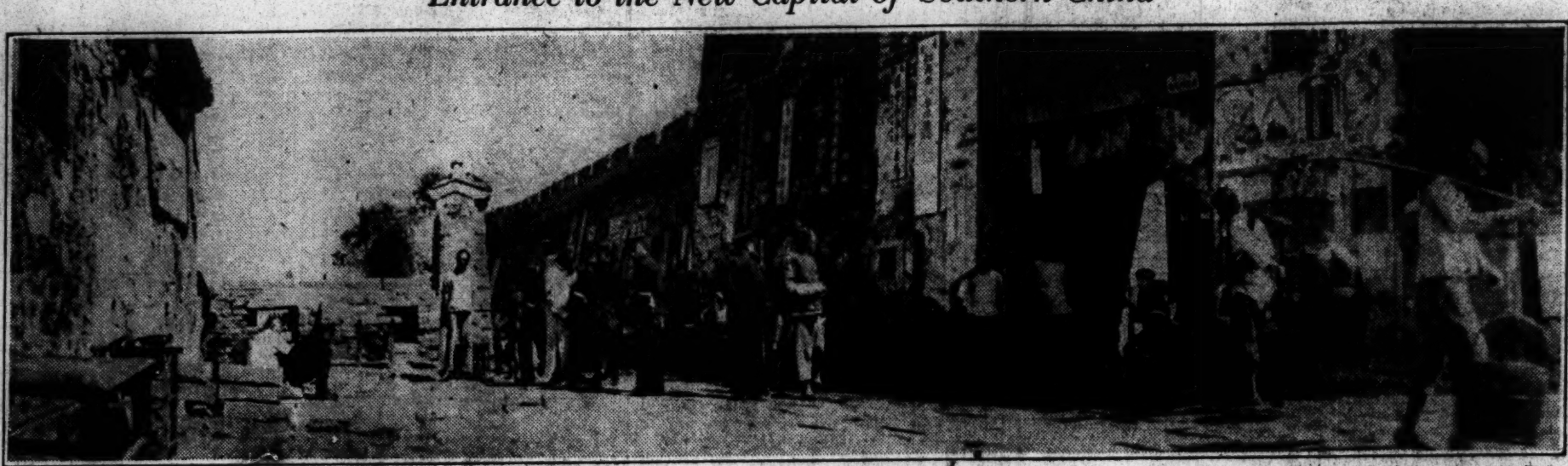
"Now as there are about 20,500 miles of roads outside of city streets in Massachusetts, the total actual registration provides about 35 vehicles for every mile of these roads, which is probably the most dense registration of any of the states. There are also about 5000 miles of city streets and as a considerable proportion of all traffic is to the cities is very easy to understand why they are so heavily congested. From these figures it is apparent that any substantial increase in the number of heavy trucks and motorbuses using the main arteries of travel would at once create congestion and seriously slow up traffic to the large centers of population.

Parallels Roads

"It is an easy matter to suggest parallel roads limited to commercial vehicles, but the execution of the suggestion involves not only a large expenditure of money, but there are many difficulties easily overlooked by the casual observer, not the least of which will be the opposition of the residents on the line of such routes. Do not assume, however, that I am opposed to parallel routes for general traffic."

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Entrance to the New Capital of Southern China



HANYANG GATE AT WUCHANG

Official Announcement Has Been Made of the Decision of Canton to Move the Seat of Government to Wuchang, a Walled Town on the Yangtze River, Opposite Hankow.

Compromise on St. Lawrence Power Plan Offered Gov. Smith

Commissioners Urge Conditional License for Development Under Private Control

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—(Special)—A compromise by which Gov. Alfred E. Smith and the State Water-power Commission may be brought into agreement on the question of public or private development of the St. Lawrence River, 2,400,000 horsepower of electric energy has been submitted to the Governor in a letter from four of the five members of the commission.

The commission is to meet Dec. 8 to act finally on two applications before it for a 50-year lease for private development under state regulation. They have also before them a request from the Governor that action be delayed until after Jan. 1, when he obtains control of the commission, the Governor's contention being that the development should be by the State itself.

In the letter to the Governor the majority of the commission raises the contention that if the license is not issued now the development will be delayed for a long time. The present policy of the State, as described by the Miller power law of 1921 is strictly private development of the State's power resources. It is under this law that the commission holds it is its duty to act.

Consideration of Policy

But in order to permit the Governor to present the question of private or public development to the Legislature next session the four members offer to insert a clause in the license making it automatically operative if the next Legislature modifies the Miller power law. Only one condition is imposed upon the Governor, that he withdraw his formal request for delay on or before Dec. 8.

If the Governor is willing to yield this much, the proposal of the commission will open the way, it was declared, to a complete reconsideration of the state's waterpower policy this winter, making certain, however, the immediate development of the St. Lawrence if the Legislature decides to retain its present power policy and definitely blocking development by private interests if the Legislature decides that the Governor's contention is right.

The members of the commission declare there are three "special and peculiar reasons" why further delay to develop the St. Lawrence by one method or the other may be disastrous to the best interests of the State.

Industrial Expansion Delayed

The first of these is that the lack of cheap additional power is delaying industrial expansion estimated at \$1,000,000,000. The second is that further delay will jeopardize the absolutely essential co-operation of the province of Ontario, now seeking more power and willing to get it on long term contracts from the Province of Quebec unless New York can

\$86,340 EXPENDED BY DEMOCRATS

Antiprohibition Groups Are Among Heavy Contributors to Campaign Funds

Campaign expenditures of the Democratic State Committee amount to \$86,340, according to the returns filed today with the Secretary of State by Charles M. Rorand, treasurer. The committee's receipts amounted to approximately \$21 more, leaving the sum on hand.

Liabilities outstanding totaled \$6512. These totals are the ones given in the report, and have not yet been checked by the Secretary of State. Among the contributors is listed one of \$18,005 from the Association Opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment. Besides this the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is listed as having made three contributions, all on Nov. 1, totaling \$8129.

Contributions under the name of Gaston in various forms and on various dates follow: William A. Gaston, \$900; William Gaston, \$1000; May L. Gaston, \$1000; William A. Gaston, \$1250; William A. Gaston, \$2000; William A. Gaston, \$2000; John Gaston, \$1000, and F. Gaston, \$1000. The larger expenditures listed are principally for printing and expenses of rallies. Conrad W. Crocker, attorney for the Liberal Civic League, is shown as receiving three payments amounting to \$1200.

The campaign of the David F. Walsh public service committee for the election of Mr. Walsh as United States Senator cost \$944.32, according to the report filed yesterday by that committee. The Constitutional Liberty League at the same time reported receipts and expenditures of \$1914.78.

Four contributions of \$1000 each were listed among more than 100 contributors by the Thomas C. O'Brien public service committee, and \$375 toward the campaign made for his re-election as district attorney for Suffolk County. This committee's report showed no totals of receipts or disbursements.

At the offices of the Republican State Committee today it was said that the figures which Conrad Crocker, counsel for the Liberal Civic League of Massachusetts, has quoted as representing the cost of the campaign for William M. Butler manager of the anti-prohibition campaign, largely include also the cost of campaign for the whole ticket of state and local officials as well as for the senatorial nominee.

Mr. Crocker last night made public a second telegram sent by him to Senator James A. Reed, chairman of the United States Senate committee investigating committee. In it he said that returns filed by various Republican organizations including the state committee, the Republican Club of Massachusetts, Republican City Committee of Boston and several other town and city committees showed a total of expenses and liabilities amounting to \$453,336.

Education and the Cigarette Tax

RENEWED opposition to the State law which provides educational support from revenue from the sale of cigarettes, is making itself felt in South Dakota. An article which will discuss this unusual situation and how State leaders are viewing it, will appear

Tomorrow's MONITOR



## ROUGH STRIP TO KEEP CARS ON OWN SIDE

Would Take Place of Center  
White Line—Road Experts  
Think It Would Help

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Contin-

ous rough strips of narrow pavement down the center of automobile boulevards were advocated by spokesmen at the annual meeting of the Highway Research Board, as a means of keeping motorists on their own side of the road, automatically separating traffic and increasing highway safety.

The rough central strip in a boulevard would take the place of the band of "white wash" now frequently employed around highway curves. Although the central strip would be easily driven over when necessary, motorists would prefer the smooth surface of the adjacent cement pavement, it was declared, and would not trespass as they do now over white-washed lines.

Discuss Highway Improvements

Discussions of new methods of improving highway construction and of increasing safety along American roads were the topics before the state highway officers, engineers and research workers making up the Highway Research Board's sixth annual meeting, George K. Burgess of the United States Bureau of Standards, announced important findings. "The dangerous action of a motor vehicle sometimes known as 'pivoting' under action of brakes on a slippery road, has long been something of a mechanical mystery," he said.

"It is shown that, contrary to previously accepted beliefs, when on a slippery road the rear wheels are locked, a vehicle must necessarily reverse its direction unless the tendency to do so is skillfully controlled by proper steering. Locking of the front wheels, on the contrary, while it prevents steering of the car, does not have this effect, but under these

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Annual winter meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa, address by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and others, Harvard Union, dinner, 7:30. Meeting of New England Home Economics Association, teachers' session, 45 Beacon Street. Meeting of the Bowdoin Club of Boston, University Club Singers, Studio, Hotel Clumby, 44 Boylston Street, 4 units. 8:15. Symphony Hall—Newman in Venice, 8:15. Lecture, "The Rising Tide of Dictatorship," by Norman Angell, auspices of the Community Center of Boston, Byron Street House, 8.

Theaters  
Copley—"No. 17," 8:30.  
Majestic—"The Big Parade" (film), 2:15, 8:15.  
Park—"Tommy," 8:15.  
Plymouth—"Left That Off," 8:20.  
Repertory—"The Enchanted April," 8:20.  
Rhubarb—"Song of the Flame," 8:15.  
Tremont—"Beat the Game," 2:15, 8:30.  
Wilbur—"This Woman Business," 8:20.

Art Exhibitions  
R. C. Vose Gallery—Portraits by Lavery; character drawings by Nance Owen; etchings by Sylvia M. Weber. Museum of Fine Arts—Daily except Monday, 10 to 4:30; Sunday, 12 to 3:30. Admission free.  
Grace Harte's—"Water colors," by John Whorf.  
Goodspeed's—American ship prints, by George C. Waller.  
Doll and Richards—Sea and ship paintings by Frank Vining Smith.

EVENTS TOMORROW  
Winter meeting, Massachusetts Association for Educational Methods, Hotel Westminster, 11 to 1:30.  
Address, "The Creative Spirit and the American Public," by Walter Rollo Brown; "The Political Situation in India Today and Prospects for the Future," by Dr. J. J. Banerjee. Union of Theological Seminary at Falmouth, South India, Twentieth Century Club, 1 to 3.  
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, 10 to 5.  
Luncheon-meeting of Foreign Policy Association, Copley Plaza.  
Outing, Brookline Bird Club, Arnold Arboretum, Forest Hills Elevated Station, lower level, 1:45.  
North Bennet Street Industrial School sale and exhibit of antiques, continues through Dec. 15.  
Symphony Hall—Newman in Venice, 8:15.  
Ascend of Mt. Washington by dog team, in motion picture, by Arthur T. Walden and Chinoak, Boston City Club, 2.

Musical  
Jordan Hall—George Raymond, tenor, 8.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1905 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
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(All designs are original)  
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(All designs are original)  
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Police Department  
City of Boston  
Commencing Sunday, December 5, 1926, at 10 o'clock A. M., the New Police Headquarters, 154 Berkeley Street, corner Stuart Street, will be open for business.

Telephone  
"KEN more 6700"

Herbert A. Wilson,  
Police Commissioner

## THE MONITOR READER

- (1) What grammatical construction is annoying a big railroad? —Editorial Note
- (2) What is Secretary Hoover's main objective? —Press of the World
- (3) What is the aim of a new two-year course in the Sibley School? —Educational Page
- (4) What was Wordsworth's definition of poetry? —The Home Forum
- (5) On what does Judge Gary predicate a country's prosperity? —What They Are Saying
- (6) Of what are displays of Fascist Militia strangely reminiscent? —Week in Rome

These questions were answered in the previous issue

conditions a vehicle will proceed straight ahead. A knowledge of these facts appears to be of the utmost importance in the design and adjustment of two and four-wheel brakes."

### Stresses Cement Standard

Mr. Burgess stressed the need for standard specifications for cement over the country, and told of the deductions derived from studying explosions of black powder in a specially constructed, heavily re-enforced cement chamber, built specially to study resistance of cement materials. In the division of simplified practice of his bureau, he reported that many excess varieties of bricks have been eliminated by agreement with manufacturers, reducing a total of 66 varieties to approximately six.

H. C. Dickinson of the Highway Research Board, discussing safety problems, attacked present designs of headlights. The situation in this respect, he said, is becoming "well nigh intolerable" and he urged research work to produce anti-glare headlights. A proposal by E. L. Clarke, Clemson Agricultural College, South Carolina, that boulevards be built with a four-foot strip of paving stones down their center to eliminate "cutting in" of traffic, brought statements from other members that such a method of keeping motorists on their own side of the road has already been tried out successfully.

### ECONOMIC CONFERENCE LOCATE NOT SELECTED

By Wireless  
BRUSSELS, Dec. 3.—The League of Nations has sent a special representative to Amsterdam to investigate the possibility of holding the International Economic Conference there next spring. It is, however, finally decided yet whether the conference will be held in Geneva or Amsterdam. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that the choice of the town will depend upon whether or not the Russians are asked to participate. The Russians refuse to attend conferences on Swiss territory since Vorovsky was assassinated at Lausanne in 1923 and the alleged culprits were acquitted.

On the other hand the organization of a conference at Amsterdam would necessitate big expenses, a part at least of which the Netherlands Government would have to face. The organizing committee of the conference has not yet agreed regarding Russia's participation at the conference. Some believe an invitation should be sent. Others think that if the Russians are asked they will try to lead the conference on to political grounds; others feel that the presence of the Russians is of no importance.

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight; Saturday partly cloudy and warmer; Sunday probably followed by rain; general variable winds becoming fresh east and south.  
Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness, not so cold tonight; Saturday rain and warmer; variable winds, fresh, possibly strong south.  
Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness and not so cold; Saturday snow or rain, rising temperature on the coast, variable winds becoming fresh south.

Official Temperatures	
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	
Albany .....	10
Atlantic City .....	13
Boston .....	10
Buffalo .....	12
Calgary .....	2
Charleston .....	18
Chicago .....	20
Denver .....	14
Des Moines .....	14
Eastport .....	26
Galveston .....	68
Hatteras .....	68
Helena .....	28
Jacksonville .....	58
Kansas City .....	48
Los Angeles .....	63

High Tides at Boston  
Friday, 10:02 p. m.; Saturday, 10:13 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

Leo and Charles  
BARBER SHOP  
Special attention given to ladies.  
140 Mass. Ave. Tel. Back Bay 7117  
Near Fenway Theatre, Boston, Mass.

Norfolk Hosiery Co.  
Let Lady Norfolk assist in your Christmas Shopping  
SUGGESTION NO. 3  
New Wool Hosiery, 10c-25c, for Men and Women.  
Fall Fashion Catalog, 25c  
Open Evenings Mail Orders Filled  
Little Building Arcade, Boston  
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BOSTON  
Open Evenings Until Christmas

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## ALLIED CONTROL TO BE REMOVED

(Continued from Page 1)

France could hardly be expected to reduce its armaments, thus imperiling its security unless it could be assured of prompt and sufficient support against aggression.

A committee of the Council expressed the opinion as long ago as 1920, that if Article 16 of the Covenant—the article which places every state member under the obligation to assist the league when called by the unanimous decision of the Council to do so—was to prove effective, definite decisions as regards the joint action to be taken were necessary. The report of the committee, when engaged in a dispute with another, to withdraw its troops from the frontier pending arbitration, should be deemed the attacking party. It is Viscount Cecil's, as well as M. de Brouckere's, view that if this action is adopted, it will be away with some of the most difficult problems the League has to face, determining which party to a dispute was in the wrong, thus giving the Council a freer hand in deciding what action to take.

Lord Cecil showed very plainly yesterday that he opposed a more precise definition of the military aid which the states should be recommended to give the League in case of emergency, and M. de Brouckere said that a state member of the League should be able to retain the right to decide to what use it should put its armed forces, although he emphasized the moral obligation of every member of the League to render aid when called on. But even M. de Brouckere had to admit that a state member of the League of Nations had the theoretical right to refuse aid on the ground that no justification for force had been proved. The fact is that the moral obligation of the League is difficult to see the application of force as a remedy against force appear, and the clearer it becomes that the severity of nations must ultimately depend on the growth of respect for moral law.

This connection it is certainly significant that the upshot of yesterday's discussion should be a concentration on pacific rather than military measures of defense against aggression, and that the financial machinery of the League should be put in operation.

This raises very important issues for the precise nature of the economic and financial measures to be taken would require advance legislative sanction. Great Britain would certainly refuse to tie its hands in advance regarding the precise aid it should render the League, either military or economic, and it cannot be imagined that Italy and Japan would do anything of the kind.

Such affects indifference. Germany affects to take little interest in the question on the ground that as it is disarmed, no one can expect any aid from it. In order to avoid being drawn into an economic blockade against Russia, it insisted on special safeguards in the Treaty of Locarno against being obliged to accept the provisions of Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

An important aspect of yesterday's discussion lies in the decision taken by the financial committee of the League to consider the financial situation of the League as a whole, which will enable leading trade manufacturers and automobile companies to combine their resources for the purchase of crude rubber, is announced in Wall Street. The new organization will have the backing of several large New York banks, including the National Bank of Commerce and the International Acceptance Bank.

The prime purpose of the combination, it is understood, will be to stabilize the price of the commodity at a level which will make unnecessary an additional 10 per cent restriction in output under Great Britain's Stevenson Act next year. At the same time efforts will be made to forestall any artificial rise in values based on the British restrictive regulations.

While final plans for operating the pool have not been completed, it is understood that the alliance will embrace the United States Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone, Flak, Kelly-Springfield, and other large companies, and that the general Rubber Company, a subsidiary of United States Rubber, will be used as the central purchasing agent. Several thousand tons of rubber, it was reported, have already been acquired in the open market for the account of the group.

With the exception of Henry Ford, most of the large motor manufacturers, including General Motors, Studebaker, Dodge Bros., Willys-Overland and Packard, are mentioned as participants in the deal.

Present plans call for the banks to finance purchases of rubber by the pool through a wide distribution of paper. The holdings of the commodity so acquired will be used to supply the rubber goods manufacturers, with a reserve available to hold over the market to prevent undue price fluctuations.

To Aid Consumers  
F. R. Henderson, president of the New York Rubber Exchange, said it was hoped that the move would be a step in the right direction and that it might well materially assist in approximating stabilization in rubber price.

The announcement, he explained, was made by the group.

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## Move Made to Stabilize Prices of Crude Rubber

\$40,000,000 Credit Reported Guaranteed  
Through Wall Street Arrangements

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—Establishment of a \$40,000,000 rubber pool, which will enable leading trade manufacturers and automobile companies to combine their resources for the purchase of crude rubber, is announced in Wall Street. The new organization will have the backing of several large New York banks, including the National Bank of Commerce and the International Acceptance Bank.

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was a surprise to importers and dealers, as well as traders on the exchange. It was followed by a brisk rally in prices of rubber shares and futures.

Charles B. Seger, head of the United States Rubber Company, explained the purpose of the organization in the following statement: "For the benefit of American consumers, American rubber and automobile manufacturers will co-operate in the purchase of crude rubber for the purpose of protecting American manufacturers against unreasonable high prices."

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP)—The price of rubber hardened fractionally today in sympathy with the news from Singapore of a rise in the price on the local market there.

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, Dec. 3 (AP)—The announcement from New York of the formation of a rubber buying pool in the United States caused the commodity to rise today on the local market 1 1/2 cents per pound.

BRITAIN REVOKES  
SPECIAL MEASURES

Coal Strike Regulations No Longer in Effect

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 3.—Great Britain, for the first time, today ceased to be under what has amounted almost to martial law since the coal stoppage began. This follows from the announcement made by Sir William Joranson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, to the House of Commons last night, that from this morning the measures of special authority conferred upon the Government by the Emergency Powers Regulations are revoked. These regulations gave practically unlimited license to the Government

In British Columbia  
The Vancouver  
Daily Province

to be found in the great majority of houses and in the children's play areas. "The Province" is the only newspaper in the Province to be found in the great majority of houses and in the children's play areas.

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## BRITISH TO GUARANTEE COLONIAL LOANS

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 3.—Palestine and East Africa are now assured of receiving substantial help from the British Government in developing harbors, railways and other public works. The House of Commons agreed without division to a resolution declaring: "It is expedient to authorize the treasury to guarantee the payment principal and interest on the following loans: (1) a loan to be raised by the Government of Palestine, not exceeding an amount sufficient to raise £4,500,000, (2) loans to be raised by the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland or Tanganyika, not exceeding an amount sufficient to raise £10,000,000 and to charge on consolidated fund any monies required to fulfill any such guarantees as aforesaid." The Labor Party supported the Government on these proposals.

## ARCHITECTURE GIFT GIVEN TO COLLEGE

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 3 (Special)—A gift of \$10,000 for the purchase of special equipment for the College of Architecture under construction at the University of Michigan has been announced. George G. Booth of Detroit was the donor. The donation is to be used to purchase casts, fragments of architecture, medieval carvings, inscriptions and other beautiful items in artistic architecture to be placed in the architectural museum.

## WELLESLEY LISTS DELEGATES

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 3 (Special)—At the annual conference of college press boards at Mount Holyoke, Saturday, Wellesley College will be represented by Edith C. Johnson, director of publicity; Miss Elizabeth Rogers, assistant, and Miss Dorothy Dunham '27, chairman of the Wellesley College Press Board. Mr. Johnson will lead the discussion on the use of pictures in publicity. The conference last year was held at Wellesley. There will be free discussion on various problems of publicity work by the directors and student representatives of the various colleges.

## Outfitters to Gentlemen

IMPORTERS of genuine English and Scottish woolens and Irish flannels. Domestic and London tailored suits and furnishings.

507 St. Catherine St.  
In the Drummond Building  
MONTREAL



## CITY MANAGER RECOMMENDED FOR CHICAGO

Investigator Declares No  
City Too Large—Trained  
Men Are Available

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—If a city, even as large as Chicago, would discard its traditional mayor in favor of a city manager, the achievements in good government and in honest government would be so marked after a few years that the city would wonder how it ever got along without the new plan, Prof. Leonard D. White told the City Club of Chicago. This was the first time that city manager plan has been brought so close to Chicago, indeed, it was the initial declaration of this authority that the plan could be applied with success to so large a community. Professor White of the department of political science at the University of Chicago, finally arrived at his conclusion this week from personal study this summer of the operation of the plan in 40 cities.

"After my long journey," he said, "my conviction is that the city-manager plan is applicable to Chicago. I am certain that on the business side the city can be better run, can be better managed in this way than by any mayor the city could elect—that it would be in better hands and be managed more efficiently, and more trustworthily than is possible under the old system."

Men Available for Chicago  
"Men have now been trained in city management who could run a city as big as Chicago."

"But on the political side, apart from the conduct of the city's business, would the city-manager plan work in Chicago? Really, it is not a question of whether the plan is ready for Chicago, but of whether Chicago is ready for the change. I believe that Chicago is ready, even on the political side, manager plan."

"If Chicago had the manager plan it is my belief that it could elect a city council to support it. If a community is not ready to elect a council to back its manager, it has no business playing with the plan."

Experience to date almost universally indicates a council may be expected to do its duty in supporting the manager, Professor White added. "In Kansas City five Democrats, constituting a majority of the council, are running the city on strictly party lines," he said. "In the six months that Kansas City has had a city manager they have cleaned out 40 percent of the Republicans in office, and in the next 3½ years I presume that Republican city office holders will be as scarce as hen's teeth. Machine politics in Kansas City today is just as strong as under the old mayorality system."

Success Depends on Council  
"Success of the city-manager plan depends not on the manager but on the City Council. Kansas City had the misfortune to elect five Democrats to the council. I suppose it would have been the same had it elected five Republicans, though. I have been told the Republicans had an understanding they would not run the city on partisan lines."

"Kansas City without question is going to be a profound disappointment to the supporters of the city-manager plan, and will serve as a check to its extension."

Experience, however, in the big cities where the plan has recently been put into operation is encouraging, Professor White pointed out. In Cleveland in the last two years it has had notable success. "Certainly since the days of Tom L. Johnson," he said, "never has Cleveland had a city government so successful as its present one."

Professor White spoke highly of Colonel Sherrill, Cincinnati's city manager, and of O. E. Carr, city manager of Fort Worth, Tex.

NO MOVE AGAINST  
SEATING MR. GOULD  
Democrats Said to Be Planning No Opposition

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Democratic leaders are planning no opposition to the seating of Arthur R. Gould, the Republican recently elected in Maine to succeed the late Senator Fernald, despite the threatened contest to be brought by Fulton J. Redman, the defeated Democrat. Mr. Gould is expected in Washington.

"Making Justice  
Work"  
Judge James M. Morton Jr.  
District Judge of the United States  
District Court  
Old South Meeting House Forum  
Sunday, Dec. 5, at 3:15 p. m.  
Questions. Doors at 2:45. FREE.

**Filene's**  
BOSTON

Toto the Clown  
arrives at Filene's!

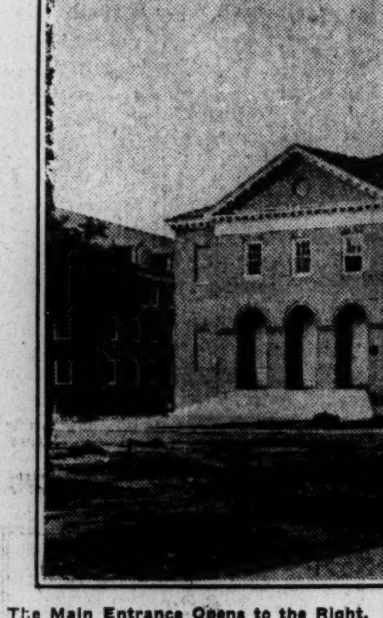
TOTO the Clown, with a pack of new tricks, has arrived at Filene's. You will find him in the Toy Shop or somewhere else through the store making folks laugh.

Bring your kiddies to our holiday Toy Shop—a regular Wonderland—on the Fifth Floor. They'll just love it, and you'll find you want to play a while, too.

ton tomorrow and will be seated in the Senate as soon as he presents his credentials. If Mr. Redman files a contest it will be referred to the elections committee which will consider whether he should be seated. So far Mr. Redman has not communicated with Democratic leaders regarding a contest. Senator Walsh, Democrat, Montana, who has taken an active part in election contests, said today there was no ground on which to refuse Senator Gould a right to take the oath, and Senator Ashurst, Democrat, Arizona, who has announced that he will challenge the right of Senator-elect Vane of Pennsylvania to take his seat, said this procedure would not apply to Senator Gould. Senator Vane already has been investigated by a Senate committee, Ashurst said, and in his opinion had been proved unqualified to sit in the Senate.

FORD PLANTS TAKE STOCK  
DETROIT (AP)—Partial shutdown of the Ford plants here was officially announced in a 28-word statement issued at the company's offices. "Production in the Detroit shops of the Ford Motor Company has been partially reduced for one week in order to balance stocks. We plan to resume next week," the statement said.

Scholars Dedicate Hall to Society's 50 Founders



The Main Entrance Opens to the Right. Its Left Wing, Patterned After Apollo Hall in the Old Raleigh Tavern, Has Been Set Apart for Alpha Chapter. The Right Wing (Not Visible) Contains a Reception Room. The Auditorium, Opening on the Left, Will Seat 1000 Persons. Above the Main Entrance There Are Dormitories for Visiting Members. The Building to the Extreme Left is Jefferson Hall, the Main College Dormitory for Women.

PHI BETA KAPPA  
OPENS MEMORIAL  
Holds Sesquicentenary at College of William and Mary

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. (Special Correspondence)—The new Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall, erected at the College of William and Mary, in honor of the 50 founders of this national honorary scholastic society, was dedicated at the organization's sesquicentennial just held here.

The dedication was conducted by Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president emeritus of Western Reserve University and president of the United Chapters of the society. The hall was presented by Dr. Oscar M. Voorhees, secretary of the United Chapters, and accepted by John Stewart Bryan, Richmond publisher and vice-rector of the society for the college. The sesquicentennial oration and poem were given by Dr. Henry van Dyke of Princeton, and Dr. John Erskine of Columbia University, respectively. The invocation was given by Dr. William A. R. Goodwin, professor of Biblical literature.

At the banquet with Dr. Julian A. C. Chandler, president of the college, presiding, the speakers were Harry Flood Byrd, Governor of Virginia; Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College; and Dr. John H. Finley of the New York Times.

VERMONT GUILD WINS PRIZE  
CHICAGO, Dec. 3 (AP)—Second honors for an exhibit of children's clothing went to the Charlotte Guild of Vermont, in the awards for boys' and girls' club work, announced at the International Live Stock Show.

Cartouche \$75  
GRUEN WATCHES  
—a gift shell admire  
America's  
Beautiful Watch  
REAGAN KIPP &  
162 TREMONT STREET  
SPECIALISTS IN MODERNIZING JEWELRY  
BOSTON

**Filene's**  
BOSTON

Toto the Clown  
arrives at Filene's!

TOTO the Clown, with a pack of new tricks, has arrived at Filene's. You will find him in the Toy Shop or somewhere else through the store making folks laugh.

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Toto the Clown  
arrives at Filene's!

TOTO the Clown, with a pack of new tricks, has arrived at Filene's. You will find him in the Toy Shop or somewhere else through the store making folks laugh.

## MR. FALL'S AIDE TELLS OF LEASE

Former Bureau of Mines  
Head Advised Secretary  
to Ascertain Legality

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—In the Doherty-Fall oil conspiracy case today the Government tried to break down the testimony of H. Foster Bain, who served under Albert B. Fall, formerly Secretary of the Interior, as chief of the bureau of mines. Mr. Bain had testified that Mr. Fall was not in Washington during much of the time the project was being considered by the Interior Department.

Owen J. Roberts, special prosecutor of the case, in his cross-examination, attacked Mr. Bain's part in negotiating the Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, naval oil storage contract, which was awarded Mr. Doherty's Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company on April 25, 1922.

Mr. Roberts read to the jury several excerpts of Mr. Bain's testimony in the Los Angeles civil proceedings,

in which the Government won a decision nullifying the Doherty contracts and asserted that in his direct examination here (the witness had presented answers less specific and direct.

It was shown that Mr. Bain wrote to Mr. Fall from San Francisco on Aug. 13, 1922, outlining the Los Angeles "trouble" and expressing the belief that the attorney-general should be requested to "put in writing the opinion I understand he has expressed informally" upon the legality of the department's action.

Former Attorney-General Daugherty had testified earlier that he never had been asked for an opinion. Mr. Roberts also drew from Mr. Bain the statement that although three firms bid for the Pearl Harbor contract, he had been advised before the bids were opened that one oil company was not interested in the construction work and the other

conditioned its bid upon congressional ratification of the contract. The prosecutor then asked if these circumstances did not in fact make the Pan-American's the only bid on the project.

"It was the only bid on the whole plant," Mr. Bain said.

Mr. Roberts contended in his opening statement there had been no competitive bidding for the Pearl Harbor award.

The White House statement that Mr. Mudgett was to be the "next United States Marshal in North Dakota failed to meet the approval of either Mr. Nye or his colleague, Lynn J. Frazier, (R.), Senator from North Dakota. Not only had they not been consulted by the Administration on the appointment, but the selection was made after they have been given assurances that no choice would be made without their advice."

Other Complications  
That Mr. Mudgett was the protégé of a leader defeated by Mr. Nye and that Mr. Nye's and Mr. Frazier's votes were vital to secure Republican organization of the Senate and add a few other complications to an already perplexing situation.

Republican Senate floor leaders were in a quandary. After weeks of careful adjustments and labor they had effected an agreement with the insurgents of their party whereby the latter were to be restored to party honors in return for their support to enable the Republicans to organize the Senate. The Mudgett appointment, at one stroke, apparently undid all their work. Mr. Nye and Mr. Frazier were indignant and aroused.

Mr. Nye made it known that he had received letters from the President's secretary and John G. Sargent, Attorney-General, assuring him that an appointment would be made without his concurrence. Mr. Frazier said this was not to be the attitude of the President, then he did not be-

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## INSURGENTS GET AN EXPLANATION

Mr. Nye Happy After Talk  
With President—North  
Dakota Smiles Again

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—An insurgent Republican and President Coolidge had a close talk in the White House, at the invitation of the President, and brought peace to a situation that for a few days seemed likely to disrupt the carefully laid plans of Republican Senate leaders to organize their chamber.

The difficulty arose when it was announced from the White House that C. F. Mudgett of Valley City, N. D., had been appointed United States marshal in that State. Mr. Mudgett was the choice of L. B. Hanna of North Dakota, who was campaign manager in that State in 1924 for President Coolidge, but was decisively defeated for the Senatorship this year by Gerald P. Nye (R.), who was holding the seat temporarily on an appointment from the Governor. Mr. Nye, although a member of the insurgent group in the Senate, was elected as a Republican by a majority of more than 100,000 votes.

The White House statement that Mr. Mudgett was to be the "next United States Marshal in North Dakota failed to meet the approval of either Mr. Nye or his colleague, Lynn J. Frazier, (R.), Senator from North Dakota. Not only had they not been consulted by the Administration on the appointment, but the selection was made after they have been given assurances that no choice would be made without their advice."

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## BRITISH COLUMBIAN MINISTER EXPLAINS LIQUOR SMUGGLING

A. M. Manson Declares It Would Require Big Navy to  
Curb Illegal Shipments—Abolishment of Export  
Houses Recommended

Special from Monitor Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 3 (AP)—British Columbia, main source of the supply of liquor for the northwestern United States, is too busy trying to enforce its own anti-smuggling laws to aid the Dominion in preventing rumrunning to America. This was the story told to the Royal Commission at Victoria yesterday as it wound up its session there by hearing A. M. Manson, provincial attorney-general, preparatory to convening here.

Mr. Manson declared that shipments of liquor present a great obstacle to efforts to stamp out smuggling. He explained that vessels may legally bring liquor into British Columbia from points in the United Kingdom for transmission to foreign ports without paying a duty.

The liquor is reloaded here and consigned to Mexico or Central America. That much is legal. But after these vessels leave Vancouver or Victoria, bound nominally for a foreign city, they sometimes transfer the liquor to smaller boats which smuggle it back into the Province, he said.

A large navy would be required to curb all illegal shipments of liquor into British Columbia, he informed the commissioners.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 3 (AP)—Laden with 28,000 cases of liquor, expected to be used in California and Oregon, although billed for export to Mexico, the steamer Chris Möller will have to wait at the dock here a while longer.

The royal commission, which has been investigating rum smugglers into the United States from British Columbia, announced that it would recommend to the Dominion customs director in Ottawa that the vessel be

held here, unless the shippers care to put up a bond of \$840,000 to guarantee that the liquor will reach the Mexican port to which it is consigned.

Mr. Davey, customs collector of Victoria, told the commission that Canada would be able to co-operate better with the United States in preventing smuggling over the border if liquor exportation to the United States were prohibited. He explained that if liquor export houses were abolished, rum running would be easier to control.

At present, he said, he has no authority to refuse clearance of coastwise vessels engaged in liquor traffic and can require only forfeit of these bonds if it is shown their cargoes are smuggled into the United States. Under the existing agreement, the Dominion Government reports all known exports of liquor to the federal authorities at Washington.

MANHATTAN LIBRARY OPENED  
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The first public library in lower Manhattan has just been opened by the Bowling Green Neighborhood Association at their building at No. 107 Washington Street. The extension department of the New York Public Library has donated a collection of 1000 volumes. Books and literature to suit the needs of the 20,000 persons of 34 nationalities which the library will serve.

Miss Harriet E. Haasler.

For that gift!  
For that feast!

It must  
thrill-l-l-l!

It must be novel!—your  
confection must please still  
more deeply than ever before!

And it will—this exquisite apple-fruit confection all the way from a far-away apple wonderland! Think of it!—it will be more novel, more thrilling, what could excite "her" (or the guests) more than these delectable and novel candy cubes made of the famous Wenatchee valley apples and the richest, choicest winstons of California!—a glorious, splendid idea for the gift, for the party, for the feast!

If you do not locate an Aplets dealer, write us, and we will promptly mail your order direct. Do not let distance deter you—the mails are swift and sure! 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 packages—and we mail postage prepaid insured (but be sure to send us the name of your dealer also! Thank you!—and we are sure you will be utterly delighted with Aplets. Liberty Orchards Company, Cashmere, Wash.

**APLETS**  
The Confection of the Future

Swampscott  
Salt Water Taffy  
40 cents lb.  
(Assorted Flavors)  
Mail Orders Promptly Filled.  
Product Fresh Every Day.  
Quality Guaranteed.  
Also we fill mail orders on our  
Blvd. Pkg. Chocolates.....1.00 lb.  
Assorted Chocolates......70 lb.  
(Postage Extra)  
Everything from Blaisdell's Is  
Made by Blaisdell's. Strictly  
Home-Made Products.  
The name of "Blaisdell's" has  
become distinctive in its locality  
as a high-class candy store. We  
would like to extend our service  
to a mailing list.

**Blaisdell's**  
CANDY  
Swampscott,  
Mass.  
"on the Boulevard"

An Exclusive Shop for Misses and Women

Which Gift?

WHAT could be more acceptable than a gift from a store whose ideals have increased a discriminating clientele to such a remarkable degree?

First, the salespeople are instructed to tell only the truth, for the truth alone lives. Second, they must never sell anything to a customer that they would not be willing to sell to their mother, sister, or best friend. Third, that merchandise of our quality can seldom be found elsewhere, if at all, for less. And fourth, that the name C. Crawford Hollidge on a garment must mean as much as sterling means to silver.

There are hundreds of delightful gift ideas here, in addition to the always acceptable lingerie, hosiery, frocks, and coats.

The New Rarity Shop (second floor)

brims with gifts from all over the world. Gift ideas, too, for girls, juniors and little boys, on the fourth floor.

NOT AFTER CHRISTMAS—NOW  
NEW DRESSES AT 20% DISCOUNT  
Charge Customers May Pay in February

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE  
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

Jewelry and Silversmiths for Over 100 Years

STOWELL'S  
STERLING SOLID  
SILVER  
Christmas Gifts

JEWELERS  
Sterling Silver Double Vegetable Dish, \$45  
Fluted Compote for Cake, Fruit or Sandwiches—10 in. diameter, \$79  
Water Pitcher—Paul Revere design, may be had in three sizes, \$42, \$57, \$65  
Breakfast Tray with Server Complete, \$65.50  
Heavy Sterling Silver (12 in.) Salad Plate, \$65, Salad Fork and Spoon, \$22

SILVERSMITHS  
Berry, Fruit or Salad Bowl, \$50  
Fluted Bowl for Berries or Fruit, 10 in. diameter, \$52  
(Below)  
Heavy Sterling 3-Piece Set, \$105  
Tray \$67

A. J. Stowell & Co. Inc.  
24 Winter St., Boston

Jewelry and Silversmiths for Over 100 Years



## POLICE MOVING INTO NEW HOME

### Vacated Quarters May Be Used as Addition to the Court House

With the removal of the police department from its Pemberton Square headquarters, which it has occupied more than 40 years, it was indicated today these facilities might soon be made available for the long-needed expansion of the Court House.

at an annual rental of \$15,000. The building was rented by the city from the Woolworth interests. So tomorrow night the building will be turned back to the city, but it is believed it will not be long without a tenant.

Among the city departments seeking space in the former police building are the probation office, the sheriff's office, and the Municipal Court, all of whose quarters are now inadequate for the business they carry on.

Workers and movers swarmed all through the old building today, with desks, chairs, cases containing records compiled by the department during the present investigation. Boxes, crates and crates in which valuable papers and records were packed. Although the exodus seemed to be in full swing, Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police, said that Saturday and Sunday will witness the biggest removal yet. Crowley advertised the removal with the customary "open for business" phrase at 10 a. m. Sunday, and gave the new telephone number as "Kenmore 6700."

Eleven men were increased last night, Mr. Crowley said, to increase the personnel of the bureau of criminal investigation pending removal of that

Employees at Commonwealth Pier are engaged in checking over the applications to assure the correct assignment. Plates containing figures up to 100,000, which the registered holders to renew, are being examined and it is believed that the work will be completed and the plates mailed within two weeks. At the state prison a check which is being made on the plates up to 10,000 will be completed within a week.

**PAGE 6**

**CENTRAL STANDARD TIME**  
**WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn.**  
**(817 Meters)**

5:15 p. m.—Children's period, 6:30-  
live stock market summary, 6:30-  
7:00—Radio City program, 6:30-  
Specialty orchestra, 9—New York pro-  
gram, 10—Persian program, 10:30—Vocal  
program, 10—Weather report and clos-  
ing grain markets, 10:30—Dance pro-  
gram, 11—Dinner concert, 11:30-  
12:30—Dinner concert, 12:30-1:30—  
WKAJ, Milwaukee, Wis. (361 Meters)

7 p. m.—Sport review, 10—Classical  
studio program.

**WFO, Des Moines, Ia. (326 Meters)**

7:00 p. m.—Radio City program, 7:30-  
and instrumental program, 11—Fol-  
lowers' Younger orchestra.

**WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (346 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Hugo Heyra, marimba; Emil  
Hofmann, piano, 7:30-8:30—  
orchestra, 9—Classical program, 10:  
30—Orchestra, 11—Dinner concert, 12:  
30—Orchestra, 12:30-1:30—  
KFXX, Hastings, Neb. (383 Meters)

5:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, 9—Musical  
program, 10:30-11:30—Dinner concert, 11:  
30-12:30—Dinner concert, 12:30-1:30-  
WOM, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert, 8—Stage pro-  
gram, organ and dance orchestra, 9:30-  
10:30—Stage program, 10:30-11:30—  
WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (296 Meters)

8:15 to 9 p. m.—Classical recital, under  
the direction of Lester D. Mather, con-

**WBBB, Chicago, Ill. (350 Meters)**  
7 p. m.—Vocal program of old songs.  
7:30—Popular program.  
**WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)**  
6 p. m.—Supper club program; Board of Trade summary; closing live stock summary; United States Radio Club; "The Song of the South"—Maurye Sherman's orchestra. 7—May and June. 7:15—Theater. 7:30—Music; organ recital; singers; WLS Trio.  
**WEBS, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)**  
5:45 p. m.—Organ recital. 6:15—Vocal program. 6:30—Theater. 6:45—Vocal and instrumental soloists. 7—Heartache children's musical hour. 7:15—Vocal program. 7:30—Dance program. 7:45—News flashes. 8—Orchestra and vocal features. 8:15—Vocal program and stage features.  
**KYW, Chicago, Ill. (336 Meters)**  
6 p. m.—Bedtime story. 6:30—Dinner concert. 7—Family hour. 7:15—Classical concert. 7:30—Arrival. 7:45—Time signals and weather report.  
**WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)**  
4 p. m.—Concert arranged by Elgin C. Jones. 7—Theater. 8—Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.  
**WNB, Kansas City, Mo. (326 Meters)**

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)  
 6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather  
 forecast; the Tall-Mee-Story Lady's  
 voices; Jack Riley's orchestra. 8—Vari-  
 ous programs.  
 8—Anglo-Fordland's orchestra  
 from New York. 11:45—Ted Weem's or-  
 chestra. 12:30—Members by Ted Weem;  
 orchestra's orchestra.  
 KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (350 Meters)  
 6 p. m.—Dinner-time organ recital by  
 the St. Louis Cathedral. 7:15—Jazz  
 string quartet. 9—Soloists. 9:30—  
 Organ. 10:15—Dance program by Herbert Ber-  
 son's orchestra and Harry Lange's or-  
 chestra.  
 WNS, Nashville, Tenn. (358 Meters)  
 6:45 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:15—Bed-  
 time story. 8—Instrumental program.  
 9:30—Organ.  
 WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)  
 8 p. m.—Chapman Fry. 10:45—Concert  
 by the Atlanta Symphony.  
 WFAP, Dallas, Tex. (475 Meters)  
 8:30 p. m.—John McCall and his or-  
 chestra. 9:30—Service of Temple Emanu-  
 el.  
 FDM, Beaumont, Tex. (516 Meters)  
 9 p. m.—Children's program. \* \* \*



## Smith 'Granddaughters' Leading in Many Activities of College

Roll Shows That There Are 174 Members of the Various Classes Whose Mothers Are Listed Among Alumnae of the Institution

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 3 (Special)—Daughters of Smith College alumnae are making an excellent record not only in extra-curricular activities but also in their studies. These students are called "granddaughters" of the "Alma Mater" and the college boasts of 174 this year, of whom 40 are seniors, 40 juniors, 56 sophomores and 38 freshmen.

Many of the important organizations at Smith are directed by "granddaughters." One, Katharine S. Bingham of West Newton, holds the responsible position of president of the Student Government Association, and Mary L. Clark of New York City is president of the Christian Association.

The daughters of graduates also are prominent in literary activities. Elizabeth Hamberger of Baltimore is editor-in-chief of the Smith College Monthly, the undergraduate literary publication, and is also president of Alpha, one of the two honorary societies at Smith, election to which depends on recognized talent in literature, art, music or dramatics.

Miss Hamberger has as her assistants on the monthly staff, three other granddaughters; Ruth L. Thompson of Cleveland; Alice L. Phelps of Newtonville, who is also

senior executive of Alpha, and Priscilla Paine of Brooklyn as art editor, who is also junior executive of Phi Kappa Psi, the sister society of Alpha. There are two other "granddaughters" in Phi Kappa Psi, and four others in Alpha, among whom are its secretary, Anne S. Morrow of Englewood, N. J., and its treasurer, Imogene Hyde of Hyde Park, Mass.

Athletics, too, claim their time and interest. On the hockey team there are 15 daughters of graduates; on the soccer teams, 6. They also hold executive positions in their respective classes. Lucia E. Jordan of Homewood, Ill., is secretary of the senior class, and Miss Manson of Brookline is vice-president of the sophomore class. Elizabeth C. Fleming of Englewood, N. J., was the leader last June of the Smith delegation to the Silver Bay Conference which is held every summer on Lake George and is now song leader for the junior class.

A freshman "granddaughter," Susie Albright, Buffalo, has already distinguished herself by winning the entrance examination prize, awarded to the student who receives the highest grades in the entrance examinations. On the dean's list, election to which depends on high scholastic standing, are found the names of 20 "granddaughters."

## AUTOMOBILISTS OPPOSE TAXING

(Continued from Page 1)

eral traffic, as I am not, and they are provided for in our highway program. "In my opinion there is no necessity for converting our principal highways into bulk freight routes by the use of excessively large vehicles or combinations of vehicles, as it is not the legitimate function of highways so heavily taxed by general traffic. It does not follow, however, that there should be any reduction in the use of commercial vehicles if size and carrying capacity are kept in proper balance with highway facilities."

The special report of the division of highways of the department of public works relative to show removal from the main state highways of the State, as prepared by Commissioner Lyman of the division of highway and made public yesterday, was also read by Mr. Delane.

At the banquet last night Gen. Alfred F. Foote, Commissioner of Public Safety, urged a uniform traffic code for the State, uniform traffic signals for use by policemen, uniform signs for warning of dangers on the road and uniform signal lights for the guidance of traffic in cities. Ernest Greenwood, secretary of the committee of education of the Hoover Safety Conference, advocated a uniform motor vehicle code for the entire country.

Commercial airplane transportation within 18 months was predicted by Col. Samuel E. Winslow, a member of the railroad arbitration board.

## REVENUE LAW USED IN LIQUOR COMPLAINTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 4 (Special)—The federal grand jury, returning 36 indictments yesterday, under liquor violation information, brought the indictments under the old Internal Revenue Law and not under Federal Prohibition Law.

This means that these alleged liquor law violators face, on conviction, penalties of \$5000 fines and maximum sentences of six years in prison, as compared to fines of \$500 or less and from 30 to 60 days in jail under the prohibition statutes.

Indictments under the Internal Revenue Law had not been returned by a grand jury in Rhode Island before, although the Internal Revenue Law has been in force since January, 1920.

## BILL WOULD TAX MOTORCARS REGISTERED AFTER APRIL 1

A proposal to place an excise tax upon the automobile owner who escapes general property taxation on his car by registering it after April 1 is contained in a bill which has been filed by the Association of Massachusetts Assessors for consideration by the coming Legislature.

Henry F. Leane, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, today said he considered the bill eminently fair, as he believes that from 30 to 40 per cent of the automobile owners evade the property tax during their first year of ownership by waiting until after April 1, the tax return date, to purchase their machines. The bill is unusual in that it proposes to let the municipalities retain the revenue collected and apply it to general municipal expenses. Mr. Leane said that the measure is in accord with one declared constitutional by the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

The excise would be based on the manufacturer's list price of the car, and would be levied whenever the car is registered. The rate would be 30 mills per \$1 of valuation on vehicles of less than 30 horsepower and 25 mills on vehicles of more than 30 horsepower. Depreciation would be allowed at a rate of 25 per cent a year down to 10 per cent of the original value in determining the valuation for the excise.

Cars registered during the period from July 1 to Sept. 30 would pay one-half of the excise, and cars registered between Oct. 1 and Dec. 30 would pay one-fourth.

Provision for those who list their cars for taxation in their general property returns of April 1 is made in a clause which permits any property tax paid to be deducted from the amount of the excise, in many cases entirely covering it. In filing the petition for the association, James J. Casey, chairman

## NEW TRAFFIC ROAD BRIDGE COMPLETED

Span Over B. & M. Tracks in Somerville Ready

The steel truss bridge of more than 100-foot width which will carry Greater Boston's new northern traffic route over the eight tracks of the Boston & Maine Railroad in Somerville, is practically completed, according to John R. Rablin, highway engineer of the Metropolitan District Commission. It will be opened to traffic as soon as the approaches

are ready, which will be within 10 days, he believes.

The cost of the bridge will be approximately \$120,000. It is 160 feet long, and accommodates a two-way roadway 80 feet wide, with 14 feet on each side for walks.

The greater part of the new northern highway—44 ft. all of it except the bridge and a section of Cross Street—is already in use, offering a smooth roadway approximately 80 feet wide to the traffic which flows north from Lechmere Square, Cambridge, over Medford Street into Somerville. The district commission plans to have the entire route from Lechmere Square to Mystic Avenue open by Dec. 15. Extensions southward to the Cambridge Bridge and northward to the Wellington Bridge are planned for construction next year.

Crosses Boston & Maine Railroad Tracks in Somerville and is Now Completed, Although Not Yet Open to Traffic.

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## AIRPORT COMMITTEE OPPOSES SEWER PLAN

Establishment of a new sewerage system for East Boston, to include a pump house at Jeffries Point, as planned by the city of Boston, Public Works Department, is opposed by the committee on aviation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, as being likely to interfere with the expansion of the Boston airport. The committee so informed the division engineer of the Public Works Department by letter, it is announced by the Chamber.

From information received by the committee, the plans call for using Maverick Street Extension as a local sewer for the pump house, which would be likely to seriously interfere with the future development of the landing field of the airport, in the opinion of the committee. The present field is inadequate for use as a commercial terminal and a move is under way to promote a considerable extension, says the committee.

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## FRESHMEN OF YALE IN 1787 MADE TO KNOW-TOW TO SENIORS

Old Document Shows the New Students Were Allowed Very Little Liberty

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 3 (AP)—Freshmen at Yale in the eighteenth century were allowed little liberty and were virtually surrounded by many confusing ordinances, it is shown in a document published in 1787 by Daniel Bowen, and reprinted today by the Yale Daily News.

It was the duty of the seniors in those days, the rules show, "to teach freshmen the laws, usages and customs of the college" and to this end the seniors were empowered "to order to be instructed or reproved." The freshmen were compelled to attend when called and were warned in the rules "to behave decently."

The freshmen, as well as all undergraduates were forbidden to wear their hats in the front doorway of the president's or professor's house, "or within 10 rods of the person of

## Clarke Memorial Symposium to Give Opening Program Dec. 7

Meetings This Year in Two Series—One Devoted to Specialism, the Other to Formative Processes in Verse, Music and Graphic Arts

Dr. A. M. Ribbany and Dr. H. H. Saunders will open Series 1 of the seventh annual session of the Helen A. Clarke Memorial Symposium on Dec. 7 at 8 p. m. at the Boston Art Club with a discussion of "An American Adventure in the Art of Life," basing the text upon Dr. Thomas A. Watson's recent autobiography. The program is arranged for this year contains two series, one devoted to specialism and the other to formative processes; in verse, music and the graphic arts. The symposium is an association devoted to progressive movements in the natural sciences, philosophy and the arts, and was founded in 1920 by Helen Archibald Clarke.

A one-man exhibit in each of the main branches of the fine arts is to

ven, with Carl Sandberg's voice and guitar in his "Hol-Weevil" song. Besides Dr. Watson's talk, there are in the first group talks on successive Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock discussions by Ralph Adams Cram, on "New York Cathedral and the Arts Entering into Its Make-Up"; Dr. Elmer S. Brightman, on "The Sixth International Congress of Philosophy" and the standpoint to be observed in the recently convened meeting at Harvard University; Dr. D. F. Comstock, on "What Lies Ahead in Science"; Prof. F. L. Birckland, on "Some Phases of Expression," and Mrs. F. H. Briggs, on "The Trend in Drama."

In the second series, on the same Tuesdays, at 4:30 p. m. also at the Boston Art Club, the programs are devoted first to "A Great Continuing Word in the Elder Testament of Poetry"; "A Current Published Word"; "Palmyra and Palmyra"; "Hatchery," which is the word applied to a discussion of manuscript verse; "Sketchery," and last, an exhibit of prepared work in color, clay or line.

At the evening meetings Dr. H. Addition Bruce, president of the Symposium, will preside. Each program is the result of co-operation on the part of a consulting board in the subject.

In music the director is aided by Elizabeth Stedoff, Dorothy Brewster Connick, Laura Huxtable Porter, in verse and reading Prof. Katherine Lee Bates of Wellesley College is assisted by Earl Marlett, Robert Hillier, Lilla Cabot Perry, Thomas A. Watson, Ella R. Shull and Louisa Cushing Jackson.

In the Graphic Arts Charles J. Connick, Orrin E. Skinner, Cyrus E. Dallin and Mary Smith Dean are the consulting committee. Passive as well as active exponents and enjoyers of the arts are eligible for membership in the Symposium whose offices are maintained at 11 Queensbury Street, Boston, by Charlotte E. Porter.

Prize Drill Cup Won by Marines

The United States Marine detachment from Quantico, Va., retained possession of the Directors' Cup in its annual competitive drill at the Army and Navy assembly in the Copple-Flaza last evening. The trophy was second in the drill, Mr. Ronald T. Lyman headed a committee which co-operated with the Soldiers and Sailors Club to present the assembly of prominent officials of the army, navy and marine corps as well as members of the National Guard and other military organizations in the State.

The judges in the prize drill were: Guy Murchie, Maj. Ross T. Whistler, Lieut. J. Warren Baker, Commander H. D. Wilson and Capt. John J. Flynn. Among the guests of honor were: Brig.-Gen. Logan Leland of the United States marine corps; Maj. Gen. Samuel Sumner of the army; Rear-Admiral Philip Andrews, commander of the First Naval District; Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, commander of the First Corps Area, and prominent state and municipal officials. Admiral Andrews presented the trophy to the marines.

Harmony in Textile Industry to Be Sought

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 3 (AP)—The Central Labor Union, at its meeting last night, voted to seek a conference with the textile council, preliminary to a general conference of the industry. The council, representatives of the manufacturers' association, merchants' association, chamber of commerce and various civic bodies, to discuss ways and means of maintaining harmony throughout the city when the mills are once more operating on a more nearly normal basis than at present. The Central Labor Union and Textile Council delegates will hold their conference next week.

Greek Cabinet to Meet the Chamber

ATHENS, Dec. 3.—The new Greek coalition Cabinet will be sworn in on Saturday and will meet the Chamber on Monday. Andrew Mikhalakopoulos, interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor, said that the cabinet was the chief obstacle which had delayed the formation of a cabinet was the necessity of reforming the army, eliminating the undisciplined and incapable officers, and reinstating those with good records, at the same time keeping the army out of politics. Mr. Mikhalakopoulos declared his conviction that the army would faithfully abide by orders issued, and he scouted the idea that militarism or despotism were the characteristics of the Greek Nation.

## ACTION ASSURED ON STREET SIGNS

Boston's Highway Engineer Says Bids Will Be Asked Within a Few Days

Installation of several thousand street marking signs as soon after Jan. 1, next year, as possible is promised by Joshua Atwood, engineer in charge of the division of highways of the public works department of Boston.

In answer to the communication he received yesterday from Fitz-Henry Smith Jr., chairman of the committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, asking why the placing of street signs in Boston had been so long delayed after the City Council had provided \$25,000 for beginning the work, Mr. Atwood said:

"Advertisements for furnishing enameled blue and white street intersection signs, such as have been placed in Cambridge Street, will be placed in the City Record, either this week or next, and as soon as possible after bids have been received and the contract awarded the installation of street signs designating both streets at highway intersections will be begun."

Affixed to Special Posts

"The new signs will have to be affixed to special iron posts instead of the electric lighting poles of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, as has been the practice, owing to the fact that the new signs will mark both streets where highways meet."

Mr. Atwood said that the work will be done in districts, operations starting in the downtown retail and financial streets first and as rapidly as possible extended to the outlying parts of the city. But few final details, regarding specifications for the work, remained to be decided upon, he said, and he expressed his confidence that these matters would be adjusted in a few days at the most.

Cites Criticism of City

Mr. Smith, in his letter to Mr. Atwood, said that no results in erecting street signs in Boston have become apparent yet, though assurances had been given seven weeks ago by the highway division that early action would be taken.

On March 22, last, the city council passed an appropriation bill in which an item appeared of \$25,000 for the purchase of street signs. Mr. Smith pointed out, Mr. Atwood said, in his communication to Mr. Atwood: "Boston has undergone severe criticism in the last few years because of inadequate street signs. Shoppers, visitors and local people obtain an impression of civic slovenliness which Boston can ill afford to acquire."

"May we urge upon you the necessity for immediate action. It is improbable that all the money appropriated for this purpose can be expended during the remainder of the fiscal year, but we believe that an immediate start could be made and as much work as possible accomplished before the end of the year."

## CITY CLUB TO SEE AND "HEAR" CHINOOK

In the series of Saturday afternoon talks for members at the Boston City Club, Arthur Walden of Wonalancet, N. H., who went into Alaska for adventure in 1898, will talk tomorrow of his experiences. Mr. Walden is owner of the now famous Chinook, half-breed country, in whose grandfather Kim was one of the dogs to take Peary to the North Pole. Chinook, who appears conspicuously in the films with which Mr. Walden accompanies his talk, will be present, and if not actually heard, will lend by his presence a touch of romance to the occasion.

Before Dawson and Circle City and the other neighborhoods which mushroomed to size and ruddy picturesqueness under the influence of the gold rush were more than mere small settlements, Mr. Walden struck into the north country to find what he might of adventurous romance in the great frozen wastes. Distances, in those days, seemed greater even than they do now. Communication was impossible except by long, slow dog-sled trip hundreds of miles across uninhabited country. In the evening Mr. Walden and Chinook will be at Weston College, where students will listen to an illustrated talk in the Common Room.

## PRESIDENT IS URGED TO AID WORLD COURT

An appeal to President Coolidge that he take positive steps to adjust the differences over the American reservations to the World Court that the adherence of the United States may be assured is made by the Massachusetts Branch of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association in a letter to the White House. The letter was signed by Joseph Walker, the late Dr. Paul Revere Frothingham, Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson, and Mrs. Helen Talbot as directors of the association.

## UTILITY CONTROL ASKS STRICTER IN STATE URGED RADIO CONTROL

Broader Law Advocated to Keep Properties Under Home Ownership

That Massachusetts should encourage the retention of control of its public utility corporations in the hands of Massachusetts capital is advised in a report of recommended legislation submitted yesterday by the State Department of Public Utilities. The department proposes broadening a present law to empower the Supreme Court upon petition by the Attorney-General, to dissolve any Massachusetts utility corporation which becomes owned or controlled by a corporation from some other state.

At present the law applies only in so far as the foreign corporation issues bonds against the Massachusetts property of the company. The department recommends that it be made applicable whether bonds are issued or not. It also advises that the statute should be made more specific in defining what stock constitutes the control of the company, since the common or voting stock is frequently only a small proportion of all the stock.

"The electric and gas companies of this Commonwealth, on the whole, are in a very sound financial condition," the department's report says. It attributes this to the Massachusetts judicial policy of adopting capitalization as the basis of valuation for rate making rather than taking the replacement value of plants as the basis. This permits the use of surplus earnings for improvement of the property, so that it is said that many Massachusetts utility companies have properties whose actual value is well in excess of the outstanding stock and bonds.

"These companies present an attractive temptation to financial interests outside the State to acquire," the report says. "But we think it would be unfortunate for our domestic companies to pass under the control of foreign financial interests. All the evils of absentee landlordism would thus obtain. So far as it lies within the power of the Commonwealth to retain the control of its own public utilities in the hands of its own citizens, we think steps should be taken to accomplish the result."

## WAGES DISPUTE IS NOW SETTLED

(Continued from Page 1)

heard. The employees had sought a 9 per cent increase, offering evidence that they were justified by rail earnings, living conditions and other things. The railway companies met the demands with the assertion that no wage increase was justified at this time.

Of Wide Significance

The action of the arbitration board is considered of more than national significance in light of indications that Canadian rail employees were awaiting the board's decision to guide them in their wage dispute with Canadian railways. The Canadian employees have already voted to strike, but did not announce the date for the strike. It has been unofficially reported that the date was postponed until the dispute on the eastern railroads was settled.

The increase for the employees of eastern railroads will become effective as from December 1. The board stood four to two on the vote. The arbitrators were R. B. Massey, general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and William A. Baldwin, vice-president of the Erie Railroad. The affirmatives were Chairman Edgar D. Clark, former chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and William A. Baldwin, vice-president of the Erie Railroad. The negatives were R. B. Massey, general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and William A. Baldwin, vice-president of the Erie Railroad.

Increase of 7 1/2 Per Cent

In a report issued by the arbitration board, it was stated that the increase was justified by "full consideration of all conditions and circumstances presented in the record, and of the peculiar, exacting, hazardous and responsible character of services performed."

The flat increase of 7 1/2 per cent affects road and yard operatives on the daily rate basis. Mileage rates are to be determined by dividing the new daily rates by 150 and 100 for passenger and freight service respectively. Monthly rates will be determined by multiplying the new daily rates by 30.

Special adjustments equivalent to 7 1/2 per cent increase are made for car retarders, operators and the different types of train and mail baggagemen.

The announcement made by Mr. Gwyn of the American Railway Express Company affects the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the Order of Railway Expressmen and the American Federation of Expressmen. They will appoint members to a board of arbitration consisting of a representative of the unions, the company, and a third member to be selected by these two. Increases of 1 1/2 and 12 cents an hour are sought.

## Y. M. C. A. BOYS CONFERENCE OPENS

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 3 (AP)—Upward of 800 boys of high school age representing every Y. M. C. A. in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, came to Lowell today to participate in the thirty-seventh boys' work conference to be held here today, tomorrow and Sunday. A parade and banquet tonight will be followed by an after-dinner program, in which Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, representative from the Fifth Massachusetts District, and Winthrop Murray Crane Jr. of Dalton will take part. The conference sessions will be held all day tomorrow and on Sunday afternoon. Among the principal conference speakers are Thomas Graham, dean of Oberlin College; James Lee Ellenwood and John M. Currie of New York City.

Mr. White Would Bar Additional Radio-casting Licenses Only as Last Resort

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—If Congress fails to effect a compromise on the pending conflicting radio control acts, a demand will be made that it enact legislation forbidding the granting of additional radio-casting licenses.

Wallace H. White Jr. (R), Representative from Maine, who proposes such a step, designated such a project as "stop-gap" legislation. Under existing status of the Sec. of Commerce is required to grant licenses and applicants. It is Mr. White's intention, should Congress fail to come to some agreement and the matter went over until the convening of the Seventieth Congress in December, 1927, to "freeze" the existing radio situation by a resolution with the Senate. He believes that by this means and with the aid of the courts and the voluntary co-operation of radio-casters, considerable regulation and control may be obtained.

Only As Last Resort

It was made clear by Mr. White that he would not present his measure unless it was clearly evident that no solution of the existing controversy between the House and the Senate could be hoped for. He continued optimistic, however, that a compromise bill would be evolved.

C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, author of the Senate independent commission radio control act, and leader of the Senate majority opposing the White measure placing the administration of radio in the hands of the Secretary of Commerce, indicated that Mr. White's resolution did not meet with his approval. He stated that it would only add further complications to an already unduly confused problem and also that it was unnecessary. These sentiments were expressed by Mr. Dill (D.), Representative from Tennessee, of the House group who is in favor of the independent commission plan for radio control.

James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, and chairman of the conference on the controversy, announced that he will call the conferees into session as soon as Congress was organized to business. He also expressed confidence that a compromise would be reached, holding that the situation was so acute as to demand immediate relief with desirable revision coming later.

The Most Discussed

Of all the undetermined issues facing Congress when it convenes, that of radio seems to be the most discussed. On all sides members are declaring that a way out of the stalemate must be found. Conferences are being held with Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover to discuss the subject. A group consisting of Mr. White, Frank D. Scott (R.), Representative from Michigan, and Frederick E. Lehigh (R.), Representative from New Jersey, called on Mr. Hoover, who urged them to discard "partisan politics."

Following the meeting it was indicated by the House members that while they were still insisting on the principle of the House plan, that of placing control in the Department of Commerce, they were considering a compromise that would give an independent commission authority to prescribe rules, but leave administration of such rules in the commerce department.

## DANISH CABINET RESIGNS OFFICE

COPENHAGEN, Den., Dec. 3 (AP)—The Socialist Premier, T. A. M. Stauning, presented his Cabinet's resignation to the King today in consequence of the Liberal and Conservative victory in yesterday's parliamentary elections.

By Wireless

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 3.—The Social Democratic and Radical coalition now in power under Mr. Stauning has lost a total of six seats in the election to the Folketing, or lower House of Parliament, the results of which are published here today. The moderate Left and Conservatives gained four of these seats, thus giving the latter two parties a majority over the Stauning Cabinet whose early resignation is widely predicted.

The Communists obtained no seats and polled fewer votes than at the last election.

The Fascist Party in Schleswig, under Cornelius Petersen, is also without representation. The Folketing has 148 members, with an additional member for the Faroe Islands, whose election is not yet announced.

The actual composition of the parties now is as follows:

Social Democrats, 53 against 55 in the preceding Folketing.

Radicals, 16 against 20.

Moderate Left group, 46 against 44.

Conservatives, 30 against 28.

The Schleswig Party has one seat and the two remaining go to the Judicial Party.

The disappearance of the Stauning Cabinet may involve the withdrawal of the compromise scheme for the employment relief and financial assistance to industry and agriculture, and also the disappearance of the Danish Disarmament Bill.

## STEAMSHIP TRAFFIC MANAGER PROMOTED

James S. Mahool has been appointed passenger traffic manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, succeeding Richard H. Farley, who will retire the first of the year. It was announced from the local office of the company today. Mr. Mahool has been traffic manager of the Panama-Pacific Line, having charge of both passenger and freight traffic for the last three years.

Mr. Farley, who has been engaged in the steamship business for 43 years, took charge of the third-class business of the International Mercantile Marine when it was organized in Boston in 1903. In 1906 he was transferred to New York.



GERMAN CALLS  
REPUBLIC SOUNDDr. Jaekch Cites Saving of  
Union by Von Hindenburg-  
Ebert Co-operation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—New faces have the leadership in post-war Germany. Prof. Ernst Jaekch of Berlin, vice-president of the German League of Nations Union, declared in a lecture just delivered before the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Columbia University.

"With the exception of President Von Hindenburg," he said, "all are men emanating from the bourgeoisie and the laboring classes. In the old régime of bureaucracy one of them would have reached any political position or leadership. New men control a new machine."

The danger of Russian Bolshevism, he said, formed a common interest uniting the two extremes in Germany at the time of the revolution. The late Friedrich Ebert and President Von Hindenburg came together at that time to meet it, he continued. Herr Ebert, a labor leader, and President Von Hindenburg an army leader.

Saving of German Union  
"It was Ebert's historical mission to win over the laboring classes of the new state," Professor Jaekch continued, "and it is Von Hindenburg's historical mission to win over the bourgeoisie to a democratic Republic."

"On the very day of the collapse of the old régime, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg placed himself at the disposal of the people's commissary, Ebert. Both together saved the German union, each of them after the other served the German Republic as first and second president. The new German Constitution has both an actual connection with the parliamentarianism of Prince Max, who, as Chancellor, began the installation of a democratic parliamentary monarchy in October, 1918, and an intellectual connection with the Parliament of Frankfurt of 1848. The ideals of that old democracy of '48, unity, justice and liberty, have now been achieved by the new democracy of Germany today."

Republic Declared Stable  
"Germany is a steady Republic now after seven years, and far more stable than the French Republic after its first seven years, when it was endangered by the royalism of Marshal MacMahon."

President Von Hindenburg is not at all a monarchist like Marshal MacMahon, but a loyal, sincere servant of the democratic Republic, an educational example of responsibility, followed by the large majority of German people.

"Democracy in the new Germany is not only a system, it is a mentality; a system, giving the people the privilege of selecting the fittest leadership to serve the community; a mentality taking this privilege as an obligation toward the community."

REPUBLICAN WOMEN  
DRAW PARTY LINESNew York Club to Stress  
Political Aims

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Future members of the Women's National Republican Club here will be required to "advocate, promote and maintain the principles of Republicanism as enunciated by the Republican Party," in accordance with a change in the by-laws of the organization which will be made at a business meeting this afternoon.

"We believe that our by-laws should conform more closely to the objects of the club, as set forth in paragraph 2 of our Constitution," Miss Alice Hall Chittenden, president of the club, said in an interview. "We believe that before women join the club they should understand that it is a political organization and not a social club. Of course the change will not be retroactive."

"The wording of the by-law to be changed was taken originally from the wording of the blanks on which persons enrolled at the polls as members of the Republican Party. It states simply that they 'intend generally to support the Republican Party.'"

"This Government of ours is a Government of party. We believe that persons joining this club should feel obliged to support the regular candidates of the Republican Party and maintain the objects of the club. Under the primary systems in many members of a party have a right to vote for any candidate in a primary election. Where the convention system prevails delegates can vote against a candidate on the floor of the convention, but after a convention we maintain that members of the party should vote for the duly nominated candidates of the party."

Taxing Tax Collector  
on Taxes He Collected

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Who takes care of the collector of taxes while the tax collector is out collecting taxes? "Uncle Sam." Alexander Gregg, general counsel of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has made public a decision declaring collectors of delinquent personal taxes under the Ohio State Revenue Law must pay a federal levy on the compensation they receive for this work. He held that they were not actually state officers, whose income general is exempt from federal taxation.

NORTHWEST TO DRAFT  
NEW FORESTRY BILL

SEATTLE (Special Correspondence)—An entirely new measure to take the place of the reforestation

When in Need  
FlowersThe Florist  
J. H. STEIGER & CO.  
BOSTON

Buy of

PACIFIC PAINTS  
CHINA'S IDEALSBased on American Consti-  
tution, Says Head of  
Chinese Trade Bureau

By DR. TSEYI HSIEH

Managing Director, Chinese Trade Bureau of Boston. Dr. Hsieh is in close contact with leaders in China.

China is facing today, upon a scale unprecedented, unexampled, the task of enthroning the very ideals of which the American Constitution is the inspiration. Her success or her failure will affect the whole world.

The great powers will shortly be faced with the question of diplomatic recognition of the Canton National Government. This, of course, will involve a revision of Britain's present relations with China. With the traditional friendship between America and China it has the wholehearted support of intelligent Americans, who are urging the recognition of the new government.

This is the most opportune time for the United States to take a few forward steps, rather than drop astern; the acid test has come. The report of the Commission on Extraterritoriality is so remarkable notwithstanding its short stay at such a tempest of all times in the history of China, that it is discouraged, earnest sons of China are prayerfully looking forward to a time in the immediate future to invite the representative of the United States to return and give further reports of a more stable political South China movement.

Present Situation Promising  
Doubtless the unification of China may be far distant and Manchuria may be entirely separate. But there is a significance at present in the easy victories of the Nationalist forces over the old school war lords, which brings a new note to the present situation. Dr. Sun Yet-sen, architect of the Kuomintang and chief instigator of Chinese Nationalism, predicted that a single patriotic movement will sweep all self-seeking Tschunghs into the discard. Never before have his words been so near realization. The present strong man is Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

In the Chinese shops in Shanghai the photograph is displayed not of Sun Chuan-fang, but of the commander of the Nationalist forces, Chiang Kai-shek.

Sixty thousand students, teachers and farmers have rallied in the campaign of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, by telegram just received. The rapid advance of Canton army may be credited to the people's help. Rather than promiscuously attacking the enemy of Nationalist force, pamphlets distributed by the air-plane worked havoc. The first cause may be attributed to what they call "Fier 1 Tul," or plain clothes corps, whom southerners use as their vanguards. They go ahead of the army disguised as farmers, students, merchants, and even in the most extreme case, as beggars, and get to their objective point. The attack is launched by their uniformed comrades from the front, the disguised men will rise in the rear of the allied troops and put them to flight. Nanchang and Tchen were taken in this way.

Reassure the People  
The popularity of the southern army is another cause of their success. Chinese soldiers are notorious for their looting and outrages. When the first Shantung mixed brigade evacuated Tachew, they perpetrated great violence, not to mention numerous other instances that took place during the present campaign. Southern troops never indulge in violence. Everywhere they go they tell the people that they are fighting for the benefit of the people, to save them from oppression, and that their victory is the victory of the whole nation. They spare nothing to win the good will of the people by keeping themselves aloof from the evil practices to which some Chinese soldiers have been accustomed. Thus they are welcomed everywhere they go. But not so with the northern soldiers. The people run away at their approach.

There are those who are between the "Hopelessly Hopeless" and the "Hopelessly Hopeful," and in this happy medium may be found those of us who are in real earnest to join a crusade of anti-illiteracy, anti-piracy and anti-bandidry rather than anti-foreign and anti-christianity.

With liberal government safely established, and this can only come when the United States sees fit to co-operate effectively with New

China movement.

The Commission will report their findings by Feb. 1, 1927.

OGDEN L. MILLS GETS  
POST IN TREASURYTo Succeed Mr. Winston as  
Undersecretary

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The report that Ogden L. Mills (R.), Representative from New York, has been selected to succeed Garrard B. Winston, Undersecretary of the Treasury, who plans to resume the practice of law in Chicago, was confirmed by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

The date of Mr. Winston's retirement will depend upon the congressional situation. He will continue until it is convenient for Mr. Mills to end his service as member of the House Ways and Means Committee.

His responsibilities as a member of the committee having charge of alien property and tax legislation on the House side may necessitate his remaining in Congress until the end of the session, it was stated by Mr. Mellon.

Mr. Mellon, however, has every intention of continuing in office "until the end of the Administration," it became known at the Treasury Department. He is at present concerned in a successful settlement of German and American property claims and in the effort to postpone enactment of a new revenue law until the effects of the present law can be accurately determined, in the face of the announced determination of Democratic leaders to force a general tax revision during the short session of Congress.

WIND SPEEDS AIRPLANE  
TO 160 MILES AN HOUR

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 3 (AP)—Flying from Springfield to Hartford in 9 1/2 minutes, at the rate of 160 miles an hour, in an airplane with a miles speed of about 95 miles an hour, was accomplished yesterday by George Maxm of the Curtiss Company with Robert A. Smith as a passenger. There was a strong favorable wind for the southward flight. Mr. Smith, working for the Fairchild Aerial Survey of New York, had been photographing territory around Enfield, Mass., in connection with the Swift River project, flying at 15,000 feet where the temperature was 10 degrees below zero.

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PACIFIC PAINTS  
CHINA'S IDEALSBased on American Consti-  
tution, Says Head of  
Chinese Trade Bureau

By DR. TSEYI HSIEH

Managing Director, Chinese Trade Bureau of Boston. Dr. Hsieh is in close contact with leaders in China.

China is facing today, upon a scale unprecedented, unexampled, the task of enthroning the very ideals of which the American Constitution is the inspiration. Her success or her failure will affect the whole world.

The great powers will shortly be faced with the question of diplomatic recognition of the Canton National Government. This, of course, will involve a revision of Britain's present relations with China. With the traditional friendship between America and China it has the wholehearted support of intelligent Americans, who are urging the recognition of the new government.

This is the most opportune time for the United States to take a few forward steps, rather than drop astern; the acid test has come. The report of the Commission on Extraterritoriality is so remarkable notwithstanding its short stay at such a tempest of all times in the history of China, that it is discouraged, earnest sons of China are prayerfully looking forward to a time in the immediate future to invite the representative of the United States to return and give further reports of a more stable political South China movement.

Present Situation Promising  
Doubtless the unification of China may be far distant and Manchuria may be entirely separate. But there is a significance at present in the easy victories of the Nationalist forces over the old school war lords, which brings a new note to the present situation. Dr. Sun Yet-sen, architect of the Kuomintang and chief instigator of Chinese Nationalism, predicted that a single patriotic movement will sweep all self-seeking Tschunghs into the discard. Never before have his words been so near realization. The present strong man is Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

In the Chinese shops in Shanghai the photograph is displayed not of Sun Chuan-fang, but of the commander of the Nationalist forces, Chiang Kai-shek.

Sixty thousand students, teachers and farmers have rallied in the campaign of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, by telegram just received. The rapid advance of Canton army may be credited to the people's help. Rather than promiscuously attacking the enemy of Nationalist force, pamphlets distributed by the air-plane worked havoc. The first cause may be attributed to what they call "Fier 1 Tul," or plain clothes corps, whom southerners use as their vanguards. They go ahead of the army disguised as farmers, students, merchants, and even in the most extreme case, as beggars, and get to their objective point. The attack is launched by their uniformed comrades from the front, the disguised men will rise in the rear of the allied troops and put them to flight. Nanchang and Tchen were taken in this way.

Reassure the People  
The popularity of the southern army is another cause of their success. Chinese soldiers are notorious for their looting and outrages. When the first Shantung mixed brigade evacuated Tachew, they perpetrated great violence, not to mention numerous other instances that took place during the present campaign. Southern troops never indulge in violence. Everywhere they go they tell the people that they are fighting for the benefit of the people, to save them from oppression, and that their victory is the victory of the whole nation. They spare nothing to win the good will of the people by keeping themselves aloof from the evil practices to which some Chinese soldiers have been accustomed. Thus they are welcomed everywhere they go. But not so with the northern soldiers. The people run away at their approach.

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With liberal government safely established, and this can only come when the United States sees fit to co-operate effectively with New

China movement.

The Commission will report their findings by Feb. 1, 1927.

OGDEN L. MILLS GETS  
POST IN TREASURYTo Succeed Mr. Winston as  
Undersecretary

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The report that Ogden L. Mills (R.), Representative from New York, has been selected to succeed Garrard B. Winston, Undersecretary of the Treasury, who plans to resume the practice of law in Chicago, was confirmed by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

The date of Mr. Winston's retirement will depend upon the congressional situation. He will continue until it is convenient for Mr. Mills to end his service as member of the House Ways and Means Committee.

His responsibilities as a member of the committee having charge of alien property and tax legislation on the House side may necessitate his remaining in Congress until the end of the session, it was stated by Mr. Mellon.

Mr. Mellon, however, has every intention of continuing in office "until the end of the Administration," it became known at the Treasury Department. He is at present concerned in a successful settlement of German and American property claims and in the effort to postpone enactment of a new revenue law until the effects of the present law can be accurately determined, in the face of the announced determination of Democratic leaders to force a general tax revision during the short session of Congress.

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The tunnel will reduce the grade 2500 feet averaging 4 per cent, eliminate 25 miles and many curves.

To provide terminal accommodations in San Francisco for the increase of business expected to accrue from the realignment, it is proposed to establish a \$2,000,000 terminal and industrial warehouse on the 200 acre abutting San Francisco Bay, property to which the Western Pacific has already acquired title.

Approved plans for immediate construction are announced.

An important tie-up of this terminal with the center agricultural California in the San Joaquin Valley is envisaged by an extension of the Tidewater &amp; Southern Railroad from the new terminal to Fresno. Authorization of the Interstate Commerce Commission must be obtained before this project can be consummated.

There are two known deterrents to the immediate advance against the Cantonese in the eastern section: first, the uncertain attitude of Wu Pei-fu's forces, whose three chief lieutenants have been fraternizing with the Cantonese; second, the threat of a descent of the Kuominchun troops from the Shi Yung district.

These deterrents have been abruptly halted by the impetuous Chang Tsung-chang's previous plans to drive into Kiangsu Province. This Province was previously his.

A telegram has been received in Peking purporting to set forth the retirement of Wu Pei-fu from command, owing to dissension among his followers.

American Navy Forces  
Strictly for Protection

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—American naval forces in Chinese waters are available strictly for protection of American lives and property, it was reiterated yesterday at the State Department. They will not be used, it was indicated, to maintain the present customs administration at Hankow or elsewhere.

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STANDARD OIL  
OF NEW YORK IN  
NEW BOND PLANAnnounce Second Issue of  
Debentures—\$50,000,000  
to Yield 4.67 Per Cent

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The second large piece of Standard Oil financing this week has been announced in the form of a \$50,000,000 issue of 25-year 4 1/2 per cent debenture bonds of the Standard Oil Company of New York, which will be offered to the public by a syndicate headed by Dillon, Read & Co. The offering price is 97 1/2, and interest to yield 4.67 per cent.

Prior to this J. P. Morgan & Co. had formally offered an issue of \$120,000,000 5 per cent debentures of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey at 100 1/4, but practically all of the bonds were previously subscribed for by holders of preferred stock, which is to be retired by the proceeds of the issue and the sale of additional common stock.

While the Standard Oil Company of New York financing is stated to be for general corporate purposes, it is understood that part of the funds will be used in connection with the recently announced acquisition by the company of a minority interest in the Magnolia Petroleum Company, a majority of which stock is already in the New York company's treasury. Some of the new capital also will be used for the development of the properties of the General Petroleum Corporation of California, which was taken over earlier this year.

The Standard Oil Company of New York, with its subsidiaries, constitutes one of the largest oil-producing and refining units in the country. It also owns an enormous business in the Far East and the Levant, where it has more than 300 storage and distributing stations. Earnings in 1925 were over \$56,565,000.

In connection with the financing, it was announced that the common stock of the company, which has been traded in for years on the New York Curb Market, would be transferred to the New York Stock Exchange. Application for listing already has been made. The company applied for listing a few years ago but withdrew its application because of the high fee demanded at that time. There are 16,760,031 shares of common stock outstanding, the present market value of which is in excess of \$530,000,000.

Dillon, Read & Co. have been identified with two previous issues of the Standard Oil Company of New York: a \$30,000,000 general issue in 1920 and \$20,000,000 7 1/2 per cent bonds in 1912 but each time they were associated in the purchase with the Equitable Trust Company and Blair & Co. Although they acted alone in the purchase of the present issue, they have invited the Guaranty Company of New York and the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh to participate with them in the distribution of the issue.

RAIL EXPRESS WAGES  
WILL BE ARBITRATED

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (P)—Articles of arbitration have been signed by L. R. Gwyn, vice-president of the American Railway Express Company, and union representatives covering a wage dispute, under negotiation since October, 1925, affecting 65,000 express employees.

The agreement was reached following arrangements by G. W. W. Hanger, of the United States Board of Mediation, for arbitration proceedings to be held under the Railway Labor Act. The labor organizations involved are the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the Order of Railway Expressmen, and the American Federation of Expressmen. The average pay of a railway clerk was said by the company to be \$5.30 a day. The increase asked was 11 1/2 and 12 cents an hour.

IMPRESSION OF POE  
BELIEVED CONFUSED

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (P)—A false impression of the life of Edgar Allan Poe prevails as the result of biographers confusing his life with that of a little-known brother, it is contended by Hervey Allen and Thomas

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PARIS 2 RUE DE CASTIGLIONE

Oliver Mahbott in a biography of William Henry Leonard Poe, the brother, to be published soon.

Henry Poe, as the authors call him, like his brother, was a native of Boston. He was Edgar's elder by two years. The authors do not find confusion in the general character of the brothers, due to alleged composite pictures in previous biographers' writings, for, they assert, the brothers were much alike, but they perceive a confusion of the brothers' experience.

"It now appears, indeed," say the collaborators, "that many of the 'standard' biographies of Edgar Allan Poe are in reality partly a synthesis of Henry's and Edgar's lives, especially in regard to the years 1837-39."

Indian Women Win  
Homemaking PrizesOpen Fires Give Way to Kitchen  
Ranges in Montana Improvement Contest

BOZEMAN, Mont. (Special Correspondence)—Prizes of rolling pins, kettles and washboards crowded by the grand prize of a kitchen rug spurred on Indian women of the Fort Peck Reservation this summer in their home-improvement contests as nothing else in recent years, it is reported by Miss E. Miriam Hawkins, home management specialist for the Montana State College extension service.

Open fires with suspended iron kettles containing the inevitable, mysterious "stew" gave way to ranges and well equipped kitchens; bundles of buffalo robes in dark, uninviting corners were replaced by comfortable beds. Most marvelous of all, chairs appeared.

Mrs. Cordelia Killspotted won first prize, a 9x12 rug. Second prize, a clothes basket, tub, wringer, clothes line, washboard and boiler, went to Mrs. Alice Gray Bear. Jennie Cougar won third prize, a basket, pail, washboard, four scoop, rolling pin, scrub brush, two aluminum kettles, aluminum mixing pan and a mixing spoon. Mrs. Jennie Begs-His-Own, as winner of fourth place, received a milk strainer, washboard, broom, nail, three iron and a scrub brush.

Mrs. Daniel Good-Boy, winner of fifth place, was awarded a food chopper, funnel, flour sifter, milk strainer, mop handle, fire shovel, rolling pin, scrub brush, five bars of soap, washboard, water pail and a milk pail.

"This may seem rather strange equipment for the popular conception of an Indian dwelling place," said Miss Hawkins, "but not at all strange for the many up-to-date Indians living on the Fort Peck Reservation today."

PLAN GREAT DRIVES  
OF REINDEER HERDSGrowing Popularity as Food  
Animal Prompts Move

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—The market for the meat of the Alaska reindeer is steadily growing in the United States, and the amount shipped is increasing. The Alaska Chamber of Commerce is planning to develop a scheme of transportation, including the driving of herds of 10,000 reindeer across the 800-mile overland trail from the Nome district to connect with the government railroads at Fairbanks. The plans, submitted to E. L. Range, superintendent of the reindeer industry for the United States Bureau of Education, contemplate the gathering of the reindeer in herds of 10,000 in the region of Nome and driving them leisurely down the Seward Peninsula, across the Yukon and up the Yukon and Tanana rivers to Nenana. These drives would take from four to six months as the animals would forage en route.

Alaska has more than 500,000 reindeer which are increasing at the rate of 20 per cent annually.

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New York City8,000,000 AMERICAN WOMEN UNITE  
TO ABOLISH WARS FROM WORLDSecond Conference at Washington Will Organize Efforts  
to Substitute Conciliation for Conflict—900 Delegates  
Will Confer on Ways and Means for Peace

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Eight million women in nine national organizations believe that they have found the cause of war, and know its cure and they have called a second national conference in Washington from Dec. 5 to 10 to organize support for their conclusions.

"The cause of war is fear," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, organizer and chairman of both the first and the second conference, in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor. "Nations not only fear for their survival, but they fear to cast aside custom in settling their differences. They always have gone to war to settle disputes. Therefore they continue to go to war, instead of applying logic and reason to their problems."

"The remedy is a system of treaties built up between nations under which they promise to submit to arbitration their international differences, and further agree to abide by the result of the arbitration. To be effective some form of penalty must be attached for any nation which violates its pledge."

"The first session of the program on security, arbitration and disarmament, will center around Ellhu Root's words, 'A great many wars come on because neither party quite knows how to give up in a controversy without humiliation.'"

How to get security without becoming involved in possible wars will be discussed by Prof. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University, followed by a round table on the economic causes of war, the women speaking to a series of questions on control of raw materials by government agencies or monopolistic combines, the menace of blockades, the effect of protective tariffs on economic causes of war, and the effect of these to competitive armaments traced by Prof. Edward M. Earle of Columbia University.

Disarmament and arbitration will be discussed by Theodore E. Burton (R.), member of Congress from Ohio; Norman Angell, English writer and lecturer; James G. MacDonald of the Foreign Policy Association; Denys Meyer, the World Peace Foundation; and Charles P. Howland, chairman of the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission of the League of Nations, 1925-1926.

Problems relating to the United States foreign policy will be described by Dr. Stephen P. Duggan of the College of the City of New York and director of the Institute of International Education and of the Institute of Pacific Relations; Pedro Guevara, of the Philippines; Dr. Henry K. Norton; Dr. P. W. Kuo, organizer and first president of the Southeast University in China; Dr. James M. Henry, president of Langmuir University; Chester E. Rowell, editor of the board of directors of the Institute of Pacific Relations; H. Duncan Hall of the University of Sydney, Australia; Frederick Moore, counselor to the Japanese Foreign Office 1921-1923; Carlton Beale, principal of the American High School in Mexico City, 1919-1920; and Dr. Parker Thomas Moon of Columbia University.

The conference will hear about difficulties arising from the settlement of the war from Dr. Harold G. Moulton, director of the Institute of International Education in Washington. Prof. H. Duncan Hall, Ernest M. Patterson, principal of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. J. Henry Scattergood of Philadelphia of the Friends Reconstruction Commission in France.

War and peace is the topic of a dinner on the evening of Dec. 9 with Bruce Bliven of the New Republic and E. G. Lindeman of the New York School of Social Work, speakers. On the afternoon of Dec. 10 the conference will adjourn to the White House where the delegates will be received by President and Mrs. Coolidge and that evening the committee on findings will present its final report, the program ending with the significant declaration, "We are on the job."

With Mrs. Catt as chairman a large committee has been working for the conference, Miss Mary Garrett Hay of New York City acting as chairman of the dinner, and Mrs. W. L. Darby of Washington, D. C., heading the committee on local arrangements. The co-operating organizations are the American Association of University Women, Council of Women for Home Missions, Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Board of Young Women's Christian Associations, National Council of Jewish Women, National League of Women Voters, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Trade Union League.

By MARJORIE SHULER  
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MEXICO VIEWS  
LAW LIBERALLYEmbassy's Interpretation  
Meets Some Objections to  
New Oil Statute

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—There has been so much misunderstanding in the United States regarding the Mexican oil laws, in the opinion of the Mexican Embassy, that it has issued a statement to clarify them. Its interpretation goes far toward removing some features of the new regulations to which the American State Department had raised serious objection.

According to the statement, rights arising from lands on which exploitation work was begun prior to May 1, 1917, or from contracts made before that date, will be confirmed through governmental concessions without any cost whatever. It also provides, however, that the owner of petroleum rights acquired before May 1, 1917, shall apply to the Government for the confirmation of such rights within one year from the date of enactment of the law, Dec. 31, 1926.

To Have Same Duration.  
"The concessions" through which the Government will confirm the rights of foreign companies will have exactly the same duration as the original rights, being either for the entire life of the company, or for the time provided in the contracts on which those rights are based," says the Embassy statement.

"The Government has declared that in cases in which interests of foreigners are involved, the Alien Land Law and its regulations shall be applied preferentially.

"Concessions for 50 years are granted solely for the purpose of confirming rights acquired by Mexican companies before May 1, 1917, as the Alien Land Law is not applicable to them, and they are subject only to the Petroleum Law."

According to the Embassy, the re-nouncing of diplomatic protection—of the chief points in controversy—is to be required only on future acquisitions. The statement continues: "Rights acquired prior to May 1, 1917, by foreign companies will be confirmed by the Mexican Government, not only without cost, but without the declaration renouncing diplomatic protection required by the law for future acquisitions."

"For the extension of certain oil concessions, the law demands that 'actual operations' shall have been carried out, and as this seems to have caused uneasiness among foreigners, it is convenient to point out that the Government interprets Article 154 of the petroleum regulations in the sense that investments made before the granting of the concession will be considered satisfactory and in compliance with the condition as to 'actual operations,' and nothing further will be required during the term of the concession."

"Concessions granted by the Mexican Government in confirmation of rights acquired before May 1, 1917, confer legal possession of the rights on the concessionaire, without, of course, the necessity of any further formality. The Government will maintain the owner of such rights in his legal possession in case of controversy."

Electric signs of a high quality are made by a well-known sign company here; their popularity generally conceded to be based largely on the skillful sheet metal work.

The day after Thanksgiving there was under construction in the shop an extraordinary piece of work that was bringing out all of the ability and pride of the shop's four sheet metal workers. Although there was much to be done on that particular sign, there was not the usual quantity of other work in sight, and the foreman was summoned to lay off one of the men, specifying the one by name.

The foreman, after pointing out the harmonious way the men worked together, the pride they took in their work, and the difficulty there would be in breaking in a new man eventually, still found the men committed to a policy of economy, so he pondered the right course to pursue for more than an hour. To him it seemed there must be a way to keep from laying off a good workman just before the holidays, especially when the man had increasing family expenses to meet.

In order to use the least embarrassment, he finally called a conference of the three other men who were to stay. After the barest explanation of the fact it was immediately and cheerfully decided that each man should have his share of the sacrifice. It was arranged, therefore, that each of the four men would lay off one day a week, and work one hour less each day until the shop was again in full swing.

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HOME SEEKS BAN  
ON 24-HOUR DAYVocational Group Hears of  
Steps to Ease Work for  
Housekeepers

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 3 (Special)—Now that the five-day working week has won some recognition in industry, "household engineers" are starting out to tackle the "24-hour day" in the home. This note was sounded by Mrs. Frank Gilbreth, consultant in household engineering, Montclair, N. J., speaking at the American Vocational Association's first annual meeting here.

"Industry," Mrs. Gilbreth said, "is not only recognizing the importance of home life as it affects industrial efficiency, but is able to furnish a profitable method of attack on home problems. It has developed methods of measuring which apply as well to housekeeping as to industrial problems. It has a technique for simplifying practice, for standardizing work methods, and for making both job and personality analyses serviceable to the home-maker."

**General Education Insufficient**

That the general education furnished by the schools of today is, by itself, insufficient to prepare a boy or girl to take his or her place in occupational or home life, was the thought stressed at the convention's opening sessions. This is the first joint convention of two sectional associations, merged into a national organization.

In seeking to make clear what vocational education can and does accomplish, speakers in the various departmental meetings brought out the benefits of such training. All these were considered testimonies calculated to awaken greater interest in industrial, commercial, agricultural and preliminary professional education, and thus to provide larger state appropriations and vocational provisions in state educational laws—two of the association's major aims.

J. A. Linke, regional agent for the Federal Board for Vocational Education, mapped out a plan whereby each state should have a long-time

program in agricultural education each year and should reach three distinct groups through this program—boys of high school age in high school, boys of the same age who are not attending school, and the mature farmers of the community.

**Trade-School Benefits Shown**

Robert L. Coutts, industrial relations manager of the International Silver Company, Meriden, Conn., and E. E. Sheldon, superintendent of training of R. R. Donnelley & Sons, Chicago printers and bookbinders, testified to the benefits of state trade schools in the training of craft apprentices.

John F. Case, editor of the *Misouri Ruralist*, thought vocational education in agriculture should be the chief link in the chain of community progress, as no other individual comes into such close relationship with the home life of the student as does the teacher of such subjects, he said.

Speaking before the department of superintendence of the Kentucky Education Association, which met with the vocational association, Prof. W. J. Baird, Berea College, said that illiteracy is passing more rapidly in rural sections than in cities, due to the advancements of physical science, especially the radio. This department adopted a recommendation in a committee report, submitted by W. J. Caplinger, Murray (Ky.) State Normal School, for pensions for teachers with a definite length of service, and will seek the adoption of such a law.

CANADIAN STRIKE ISSUE  
STILL UNSETTLED

MONTREAL, Dec. 3 (AP)—Negotiations between railway officials and representatives of the 15,000 conductors and trainmen employed on the Canadian lines looking toward a settlement of the threatened strike for a 6 per cent wage increase were resumed yesterday, but no statement has been given out. Further conferences will be held.

The conference included Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railway; E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway; S. N. Berry, vice-president of the Order of Railway Conductors, and W. J. Babe, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Humble Sea-Robin Will Find  
Palace in Shedd AquariumEverything the Most Fastidious Fish Could Wish For  
to Be Provided, Including Chilled and Warmed,  
Fresh and Salt Water, 1000 Miles From the Sea

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

CHICAGO—A humble sea-robin swimming in the briny waters of the Atlantic coast today—just an ordinary sea-robin obliged to skirmish around for his living—is one among many of the chosen fish for whom a palatial home is soon to be built.

George Morse Jr., director of the aquarium. These aquatic homes are glass houses intended to put the fish on terms of intimacy with their human visitors. New lighting effects are planned which will enable students of fish life better to see the animals;



The Shedd Aquarium on Chicago's Lake Front, as it will appear when complete. The \$2,000,000 structure will provide the most homelike surroundings for all kinds of fishes and every modern facility for their inspection by the public.

far from the smell of salt water, in this mid-continental city. Major plans for the \$2,000,000 Shedd Aquarium have been completed, and its designers, who have visited the chief aquariums of the United States and Europe, declare this is to be not only the largest, but the most complete in its modern improvements, as it benefits by the experience of all others.

The architecture of this abode is purely classical, in harmony with other public lake front buildings. Everything a fish could wish for is to be provided. Five separate kinds of water are to be used. It is an easy matter to bring Illinois water for Illinois fish, but thoughtfulness goes much further. A hardy Columbia River salmon would find the tempered waters of the Illinois River far from his liking. For him something more bracing in the way of liquid temperature.

A score of tanks will therefore be artificially chilled by a refrigerating system so that the silver-sided natives of the Northwest and other northern dwellers may feel at home. Fish accustomed to languid southern streams are to be given the gentle warmth they love, thanks to a heating system.

**Other Preferences Remembered**

Still other preferences are remembered. Water, no matter how pleasantly warm, would never appeal to a Kinkfish, an exotic beauty from the coast of Hawaii. If it were not properly seasoned with salt. So warm salt water and cool salt water tanks are likewise to be made ready for the animals from the briny blue. After all these tastes are cared for, 152 exhibition tanks will have been built, it is stated by

at the same time detracting nothing from fishy comforts of home. Walter H. Chute, associate director of the aquarium, called by his associates "a practical fish man," has made careful tests to be sure that no desire for decorative effects shall take precedence over the comfort of water folk. Two separate commissary departments are planned, one for salt water inhabitants and one for those who live in fresh lakes and streams.

Although the well-being of the fish is a first consideration, beauty is not sacrificed. The octagonal shape of the building provides for the placing of all tanks on the main floor. Six large exhibition halls are to radiate from a central rotunda. The visitor entering the classic pillared portal is brought face to face with a bit of natural landscape in the center of the building. It is to be a reproduction of a marsh, with a running brook and the luxuriant vegetation that grows in the lowlands.

**Illinois Swamp Reproduced**

This plan was suggested by the San Francisco Aquarium, said Mr. Chute, but here an Illinois swamp is to be reproduced. A natural wall of limestone is to be brought in sections from a forest glen and reproduced for the delight of reptiles who are to be invited to make this swamp their home. Many bright-bred and harmless snakes may be expected to air

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University of Michigan in  
Aeronautics Research

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located to engage in work in this field. It was the first state university to grant degrees in aeronautical engineering, and since the course was established in 1915 more than 100 graduates have gone out to important positions in governmental and industrial posts. Only 40 miles from Detroit with its aeronautical industries, motor factories, landing fields, and river, the University of Michigan has unusual advantages in aeronautics.

When its new engineering building was erected three years ago, a modern wind tunnel was constructed in the basement where atmospheric changes are less noticeable. This tunnel was considered an advanced type embracing many innovations. Lack of funds, however, prevented its completion and motors and instruments have never been installed.

**Co-operation With Industries**

Approximately \$25,000 of the Guggenheim gift will be used to complete the tunnel, to buy necessary instruments and to construct an additional high-speed tunnel. This with the aerodynamic laboratory will enable the university to co-operate with state industries which are engaged in aeronautics. Research work will be done here and models will be tested.

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BRITISH DOMINIONS,  
TOPIC FOR INSTITUTEHarris Foundation Planning  
Forums on New Policies

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—To help Americans understand the new relations of the self-governing dominions in the British Empire, relations established by the recent Imperial conference in London, authorities from Canada, Australia, Ireland and probably South Africa are to be invited to speak at the Norman Watt Harris Institute of Politics held at the University of Chicago. Dr. Quincy Wright, professor of political science, in charge of the institute, said that the program would emphasize the new imperial policy as it affects the United States.

The Norman Watt Harris Foundation was established in 1933 for "the promotion of a better understanding on the part of the American citizens of the other peoples of the world, thus establishing a basis for improved international relations and a more enlightened world order."

Three institutes have been held in successive summers at the University of Chicago, the first dealing with European reconstruction, the second with problems of the Far East and the third with the situation in Mexico.

**UNION TANK CAR STOCK DIVIDEND**

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Union Tank Car declared a stock dividend of 25 per cent in common on the common, payable Dec. 23 to stock of record Dec. 15.

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**SKATES and SLEDS**  
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is on the first floor, featuring the best of Receiving Sets, such as Magnavox, R. C. A. and Atwater-Kent.

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Sunset Stories  
The Extra Kitten

THERE is a curly little roan, a neat little roan with its hair combed and its shoes and teeth brushed. It runs along through the daisy meadows where it begins to skip and dance and just before it enters the town, it turns three somersaults and stands on its head. Then it becomes very proper and pulls its necktie straight and climbs on up a hill through the town and down again past the toy store and the candy man to the harbor. In



"I Don't Need Two Kittens," said David.

the harbor are 10 boats that bob on the waves and bronzed sailors with silver anchors on their hats, who will take you riding round the harbor for 10 pennies.

At the top of this hill is the house where David lives. He lives there with his father and his mother and his little sisters—two just alike. Sometimes David himself couldn't tell them apart, though he never said so to anyone. And then there was David's nurse who was a dear lamb and looked rather like one. If you can imagine a lamb with a green coat and bonnet and a pair of black mittens.

Every day David went for a walk with his nurse and his two little sisters. They would follow the road out into the country or down to the harbor, and every day he passed the policeman on the corner. He was the biggest and bluest policeman in the

town and his buttons were the color of the sea. He loved the way he held up his hand to stop the carts and horses and let the little children pass by; he loved the way he stamped his big feet to keep warm; he loved his wink and his wrinkle; oh, David just loved that policeman.

One day, David's nice mother gave him two small gray kittens. They had pink noses and pink cushions under their feet, and blue eyes. Besides being beautiful, they were kittens with charming manners. David was very, very happy. He played with the kittens all day long and put them to sleep on a cushion after their milk-dinner in a saucer.

While they slept, David sat by the window and watched his policeman at the corner. David opened the window and shouted, "Hi!" and waved. The policeman grinned and answered, "Hi, David!" Then David looked at the kittens and said, "I don't need two kittens." And he squeezed one into his pocket and scooted down stairs.

The policeman looked at him and winked. David winked back. "Say," said David, "do you like kittens?"

"Better than apple pie," said the policeman.

"Well," said David and he stood on one foot, "well, I've got an extra one I thought you might like it. Here!"

The policeman took the wriggling kitten and slipped it into his pocket. Then he picked up David and hugged him till he squeaked.

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# Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

## MOROS RESENT ENCROACHMENTS BY FILIPINOS

Armed Group Watch Landing of American Lawyer Carried Ashore

The author of this article is a recognized authority on the Philippines. He accompanied Col. Carmi A. Thompson of Ohio during his expedition to the island for President Coolidge, and presents first-hand information concerning the Thompson mission and the present situation in the archipelago.

By RALSTON HAYDEN, Ph. D., Professor of Political Science, University of Michigan

Some two weeks after Col. Carmi A. Thompson had passed along the northern coast of Mindanao on his survey of conditions in the Philippines for President Coolidge, a well-known lawyer disembarked from a small inter-island steamer at Iligan, the tiny port through which entry is usually made into the Moro Province of Lanao. As he was deposited on the beach by the strong native who had carried him ashore from one of the islands, a strange group of men approached to greet him. They were headed by a hard-visaged Filipino in the uniform of a first lieutenant of constabulary and a grim Moro dato wearing the brilliant garb of his race and class. Conspicuously and conveniently strapped about the waist of the Moro leader was a 45-caliber army automatic pistol. Several datos immediately behind him were armed with similar weapons or with big revolvers suspended from full cartridge belts. Behind them strode a dozen followers carrying automatic shotguns, "pump" guns, and homemade blunderbusses locally known as palintugas. After a brief conference between the leaders, during which the bearers of the shotguns glared at the one American on the beach with very evident suspicion and hostility, the group moved off and soon disappeared up the curving, palm-lined street.

The constabulary officer was Lieutenant Nunag, recently sentenced to a long term in the penitentiary for what the court decided was the murder of certain Moros unfriendly to Filipino government in Moroland. The lawyer whom he met had come to secure new evidence upon which to demand the retrial of his case. The heavily armed Moros were sympathizers with Nunag, enemies of the Moros who had been killed and of Americans, and adherents to the Filipino cause in Mindanao. The captain of the inter-island vessel stated that there were a thousand like fighters "up around the lake" who would follow Nunag into the hills in case the convicted officer decided to resist execution of the sentence against him.

**The Last American Frontier**  
In no part of the world is there a more tense or more vital human drama being enacted than that now in progress in Mindanao and Sulu. The scene is the last American frontier, a tropical land where the incidents and the spirit of the vanished continental border, whether Kentucky or the western plains, are being reproduced with startling fidelity. The actors are Filipinos, Moros, Americans, Chinese and Japanese. The stakes are the use and ultimate ownership of the richest undeveloped territory under the American flag, perhaps in the world, and the very existence of the 400,000 Moros who inhabit it.

The "Moro problem" is a little-understood abstraction for most Americans. For the inhabitants of Mindanao and Sulu, however, it is the most important thing in life. Its solution will have a vital bearing on the future of the Filipino people as a whole, and will involve both the honor and the material interests of the United States. No question more persistently obtruded itself upon Colonel Thompson throughout his investigation in the Philippines.

The American who makes his approach to Moroland via Cebu, the metropolis of the Visayan Islands, and the northern coast of Mindanao receives at once a more just appreciation of the Filipino attitude toward the island than is obtained by most visitors who go directly from Manila to Zamboanga and Jolo. In the first place, he discovers that Mindanao is not nearly so far distant from the rest of the Philippines as he had thought. As the ship clears the southern end of Cebu the blue mountains of northern Mindanao rise above the horizon, and as the ship approaches the coast of Misamis several of the Visayas are still in sight. Small wonder that to this day open Moro vistas are not infrequently seen among the islands to the north, and that the Filipinos, to a man, regard Mindanao as a natural and inalienable part of their country. The calm and narrow Mindanao Sea is as nothing compared with the barrier of plain and mountains which separates the states on the Pacific coast of America from those of the Mississippi River. Indeed, to both the Visayans and the Joloanese the sea is traditionally not a barrier, but a highway.

**Moros Rarely Seen**  
The second observation of the traveler along the northern coast of Mindanao is that the country is actually inhabited by Filipinos. Cruising from port to port in leisurely fashion and making occasional trips a few miles back from the sea or along the indifferent road which connects the towns, he rarely sees a Moro. Instead, he finds people, houses, churches, schools, villages, fields and coconut groves which are almost identical with those of the neighboring Visayas. Conditions are obviously a little more crude and raw. There are few docks or piers, passengers and cargo being lightered to shallow water and then carried ashore on men's backs. There are few roads except those along the shore, and consequently

comparatively few automobiles or wheeled vehicles of any sort, save in one or two of the larger towns. Yet these, and other differences, simply seem to accentuate the similarities between the new country and the old. In Little Jimenez, for instance, there are many old Spanish houses and a magnificent stone church (the nave is 200 feet long) that has stood for almost a century. In the plaza, which is adorned with the inevitable statue of Rizal, 50 Filipino children are playing baseball. The principal man of the vicinity is Spanish. He is wealthy, although he came to Jimenez 40 years ago with nothing but the clothes on his back, and lavishly hospitable. His eight charming daughters have been educated in an exclusive church school in Manila and are an ornament with life in the capital. The son is a graduate of Columbia.

**An Outpost of Manila**  
The local government of Jimenez is precisely the same as that of every other Filipino municipality. Its organization is prescribed by Manila and is an exact copy of the system of the public schools are a part of the great

## Representatives of Two Opposing Races



Above—Three prominent Lanao Moro Datos. Below—Typical Filipino of official class from Misamis Province.

national educational system. They are appointed, supervised, promoted, or dismissed from Manila, and come from all parts of the islands. Incidentally, they industriously spread the standardized propaganda of nationalism and independence with the aid of the textbooks and pictures which are found in every school from Aparri to Tawi Tawi. Cagayan, the capital of Misamis, the most populous province of Mindanao, is a more sophisticated city than any of the other settlements along the northern coast. Founded in 1623 by Spanish missionaries, it at once became the center of Recollect and Jesuit activities. Settlers soon came from Cebu and Bohol, the primitive pagans were displaced and the fierce Moros held at bay. By 1800 there were some 50,000 Christian Filipinos in the district. The Moros then made a last struggle to regain their land. In 20 years they reduced the number of Christians by half and were in a fair way to drive the rest of them into the sea when Spain brought her power to bear and forced them from the coastal plain.

**A Philippine Colony**  
Colonization is precisely what is occurring in Mindanao and the situation in the island can be best understood by thinking of it as a colony of the rest of the Philippines. Of the inhabitants today, some 550,000 are Christians and about 425,000 Moros and pagan hill people. The Christians have been allowed into the land for 200 years, but nine-tenths of them live within sight of the sea or, in a few places, along navigable rivers. Yet they are a tide which is surely and relentlessly rising from the coastal plains up the mountain slopes. Clearings, coconut groves, corn fields, gradually improving roads, mark its steady progress. In many places as one sails along the coast he can actually see the irregular line that marks the limit of Christian settlement.

Five years ago there was one small steamer every week or 10 days between Cebu and the ports of the north coast of Mindanao. Today there are three regular steamships per week, a number of smaller gasoline boats, and occasional large freighters, all securing full cargoes. The number of cultivated farms in Misamis has doubled in two decades. The Moros on the other side of the mountain crest watch the Filipino tide rising, and they fear that the Filipino officials and soldiers already in their midst are preparing channels through which it may flow into the land which is still Moro. They are determined that it shall never come. So the two peoples watch each other. And because the might of America will not allow either side to begin the open fight which both regard as inevitable both resort to intrigues, intimidation, and as much violence as America will permit. Unfortunately this is a good deal, for between 1913 and 1921 the United States practically turned the government of Mindanao over to the Christian Filipino and withdrew most of the American officials through whom alone it could effectively keep the peace. The result is that many of the residents of Lanao and the adjacent provinces are experiencing all the thrills of the old Indian fighting days in the United States, while the country suffers economically, politically, and socially.

## GERMAN FINANCIER EXPECTS FAR MORE VIGOROUS MARKETS

Country's Foreign Trade, He Says, Is Checked by Barreling of Russia and the Disorganized State of Chinese Business

By PROF. F. SEFTON DELMER, Late English Lecturer at University of Berlin

BERLIN (Special Correspondence)—Expert German opinion was at first inclined to attribute the marked improvement in the country's industrial situation in the latter half of 1925 to the temporary stimulus afforded by the British coal strike. Today leading financiers here take a more cheerful view and regard the improvement as due rather to the steady production of new capital now taking place within the German borders, to the rationalization of Germany's industries and to the gradually increasing purchasing power of the German consumer.

In order to get the opinion of a first-class authority concerning Germany's improved economic prospect the writer asked Herr Wassermann, the well-known director of

the high rates of interest, 9 to 10 per cent, charged to them for the money borrowed abroad, and still work remuneratively. Herr Wassermann thought that the industrialists had no cause to grumble. "This money has certainly proved a great boon to them. The foreign money lent to industrialists does not after all amount to more than some £250,000,000—a debt lightly borne when it is remembered that it is only a small fraction of Germany's industrial assets."

**A Patchwork of States**  
Pointing to the map of Europe on the wall of his room at the Deutsche Bank, "Look at this patchwork of Lilliputian states," he said, "that now constitute the Continent of Europe. It almost looks as if it had been specially contrived to obstruct commerce with all sorts of trade, passport and tariff restrictions. From the standpoint of economic progress it is nothing short of a catastrophe that the statesmen who were entrusted with the task of finding these new boundaries should have hacked Europe to pieces in this fashion. Instead of taking the opportunity to create larger economic units than existed before the war."

Asked whether he thought the recent bankers' proclamation in favor of freedom of trade was likely to result in the removal of tariff barriers, Herr Wassermann smiled dubiously. "Although I am strongly opposed to any system of excessive customs duties, I think it hardly desir-

## BOOKS, SONGS AND PICTURES TO COMBAT LURE OF CITIES

M. Lapié, Rector of Paris University, Urges Schools to Foster in Every Way Love of Life in the Country

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS (Special Correspondence)—That love of the countryside should be inculcated through books, songs, and pictures, to counteract the lure of the towns, and so prevent the depopulation of the villages and the decline of agriculture in France, is the theme expounded by M. Lapié, the Rector of the Paris University, in a remarkable circular which he has addressed to the educational authorities in the different provinces of France.

Everybody knows that within a comparatively few years the agricultural population has fallen from 75 per cent to 30 per cent of the whole, and if the movement continues the cities will grow ever greater and the manual workers augment at the expense of the land and the workers of the land. It is easy to say "Back to the land," but it is not always so easy to do it. The methods of persuading the country-folk that their lot is at least as happy as the lot of the townfolk.

And yet what can be simpler than to teach literature in the schools in such a fashion that the child will be more apt to go to rural churches than to the city? That is what M. Lapié instructs the teachers to do.

**Literature to All Rustic Life**  
To keep a strong national peasantry, of which France has need, he says in effect, it is necessary to cultivate in the children a sentiment of the beauty of nature. Surely the best means of convincing them of the charm and nobility of the life of the fields would be to read to them, and cause them to read, the pages of our great French writers—Charles d'Orléans and Ronsard, poets who are peculiarly fond of the country; LaFontaine, who in his pleasant fables recounts the habits of animals with tender affection; Mme. de Sévigné, who expresses delight in rural sights and sounds; Rousseau, who has a romantic passion for the simplicity of the country; Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, who poetically describes lakes and forests and fields; Victor Hugo, Michelet, George Sand, Alphonse Daudet, and Guy de Maupassant, who all write with affection of nature. These are only a few of the most illustrious authors who, it is suggested, should be pressed into the service of an excellent propaganda.

These readings and these recitations should be accompanied by the singing of appropriate old French songs—the chansons of Touraine, of Berry, of other provinces, the chansons of May, the "Fête du Village," the "Song of Toil," the "Harvest Song," "Guard Our Sheep," and so forth, in which are celebrated the beauty of nature, the succession of the seasons, the rustic fêtes and labors.

**Painters to Help Also**  
In addition the schools in the countryside should be embellished by the paintings of Henri Rivière, the reproductions of the masterpieces of the great landscape painters—Corot, Theodore Rousseau, Millet, Daubigny, Courbet, Harpignies, Rosa Bonheur, Bastien-Lepage, who were translated into their own medium, with both poetry and delicacy, scenes of the life of the fields.

Finally, the teachers should take the children for walks, and should

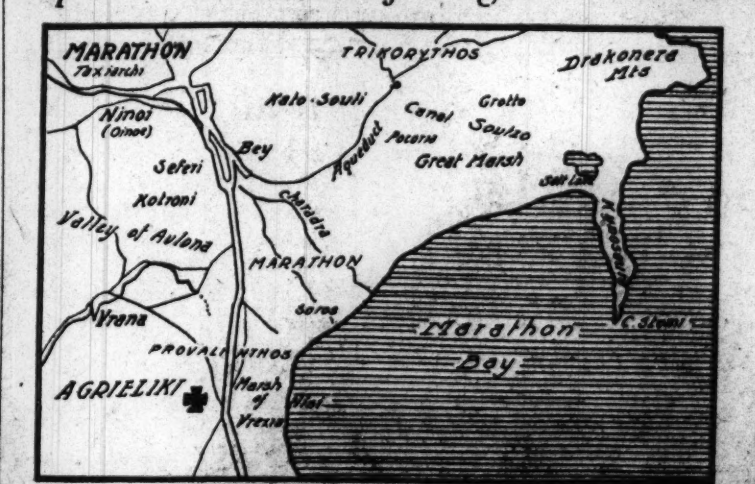
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## LANCASHIRE FOR CURTAILMENT

J. M. Keynes Criticized as Economic Theorist Without Practical Experience

MANCHESTER, Eng. (Special Correspondence)—Lancashire naturally does not agree with J. M. Keynes, the famous economist, who, in the Nation and Athenaeum, says that the cotton industry has been ruined by organized short time, which has raised production costs above the competitive level. The general criticism of Mr. Keynes by spinners seems to be that, as an economic theorist with no practical experience of the trade, he is not in a position to judge the situation properly, and that while nobody re-

## Explorer Finds Site of Original Marathon



Professor Soteriades' Discovery Places Marathon at the Coast of Attica, Near Mt. Agrieliki, Proving that it is South of the Marathon of 490 B. C.

## Greek Professor Locates Marathon

Site of Battle in 490 B. C. Shown Farther South Than Hitherto Supposed

ATHENS, Greece (Special Correspondence)—The exact site of Marathon has been determined through investigations and excavations carried out by Prof. George Soteriades, the well-known archaeologist at the Greek National University. This is the site where the historic battle was fought in 490 B. C. between the Athenians and the Persians, and its exact determination may help to elucidate several disputed points.

Prof. Soteriades located the Acropolis of the ancient city, and discovered that it had been surrounded by a wall two meters thick and 300 meters in circumference. The location of the city gave it command of the whole plain of Marathon, the city's name being also given to the surrounding district.

The excavations so far made have brought to light a number of vases from classic times, some of which are believed to date from the Mycenaean period. One side of the site borders a deep ravine, as well protected by nature that it was unnecessary for the city to be fortified. The present discoveries clearly support some of the indefinite remarks of Herodotus, the historian of the conflicts hereabouts between the Athenians and the Persians.

## ICE BREAKER KEEPS OPEN ROUTE FOR COAL

OSLO, Norway (Special Correspondence)—Norway has in her newly acquired province of Svalbard (formerly Spitzbergen and Bear Island) a coal reserve which is very welcome in these days, when British coal is so scarce that the steamship companies have under consideration the discontinuance of their passenger routes to England.

In view of the situation the Minister of Commerce has arranged for an ice breaker to be sent by the authorities to the Arctic regions to keep open as long as possible the waters between Norway and Svalbard, thus insuring the greatest possible coal export to Norway until the time when ice conditions make all traffic with Spitzbergen quite impossible. So far this year 260,000 tons of Svalbard coal have been imported to Norway.

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## WOMAN'S FIELD OF WORK WIDENS

Miss Jeans Says Chances for Women in Engineering Are Improving Daily

LONDON.—"This is a difficult period of transition, but the day is not far off now when, thanks to the pioneers of the last few decades, women will be as free as men to choose their work in the world; sex warfare, sex rivalry even, will be unknown, and boys and girls, men and women, will work together as it is rarely possible today, and a healthier, happier, more truly prosperous civilization result."

These hopeful words were written as part of her conclusions in an article by Nora M. Jeans in the Woman Engineer on "The Fallacy of Demarcation in the Work of Men and Women." Miss Jeans is herself technical assistant to a firm of research engineers.

In reply to the question, "Are there openings for girls trained as engineers?" Miss Jeans asks her readers to recall the time when the first gentle young lady, educated for the first time to a degree beyond the needs of the drawing-room, suddenly became aware of her own possibilities, and, braving criticism, left her horrid mamma and entered the house of a stranger as a paid tutor. Could not one imagine the progress that has been made in attempting to do "man's work"? Only a minority applauded her pluck, and in those days the openings which they wanted were not merely to be looked for; they had to be made. The result was in the army of qualified engineers today.

Miss Jeans maintains that women's chances in engineering need not be unduly regarded. Vast fields of untapped research in chemistry, metallurgy, mechanics and electricity await her in the world's market. The argument that to give a woman an engineering training as an engineer is uneconomical, because she inevitably marries and thereby wastes her training, is unavailing, says Miss Jeans, for no training, if good and thorough, can ever be wasted. A woman with a knowledge of mechanics or electricity, or of any other profession, is able to invest and take advantage of labor-saving devices, and still be able to darn her husband's socks and cook his meals.

The world has heard for so long of men cooks, men dress designers, male nurses that it has ceased to regard such work as naturally for women. But a woman concerned with bridge construction is still a novelty. Yet the Women's Engineering Society counted among its members one whose professional interest is concentrated in the building of Sydney Harbor Bridge.

"How much better," says Miss Jeans, "it would be, if psychological experts and others, looking with a wider, clearer vision, said, not 'Here we have boys, there we have girls; for the one engineering, for the other the making of frocks,' but 'Here we have human beings, potential citizens, and workers, and for each the work he and she can best do.'"

## FRESH WATER FOUND AT SALT SEA BOTTOM

Phenomenon May Come From Mouth of Deep-Lying River

STOCKHOLM (Special Correspondence)—On the coast of Norrland, Sweden, on a straight line out from Harnäs, there is found to be a basin of fresh water in the midst of the salt sea. This has been known for a long time by the older seamen along the coast of Norrland, who maintain that they often have tasted their drinking water resting with this water. Dr. Srenonius of Upsala, former state geologist, has informed those interested that he is making a thorough examination of a sample of this water taken from the basin in question.

The director of the State Hydrographic Bureau stated that he did not know of this basin, but that it often happened that fresh water was found just outside the mouth of great rivers as they flow into the sea. In his opinion, this basin of fresh water could be explained as the outflow from some deep-living river under certain circumstances.

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The management of this hotel stands unflinchingly for upholding the Constitution of the United States.

**HOTEL LENOX**  
CLARENCE A. MINER, President  
North St., Just West of Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

**NEW YORK CITY**

A Brochure of Art Showing How Fine Art is Joined to Fine Living, at "Fourteen East Sixtieth Street"

will be sent upon request to those desiring a high degree of discrimination in the selection of their quarters. Write to the management of

**14 East Sixtieth Street**  
Apartment 6000

**THE New Weston**  
Madison Avenue at 49th Street  
NEW YORK CITY

An exclusive hotel in an exclusive neighborhood.

A la carte restaurant which appeals to those who enjoy the best food carefully prepared.

**LEASE OF SUITES**  
Furnished and unfurnished, now being made.

Phone Plaza 0590  
Under KNOTT Management

**Marbury Hall**  
164 W. 74th St., New York City

Closely duplicating the quiet orderliness of a refined home. 2 and 3 room suites with bath. Single and Double Rooms with Bath. Rates, including meals, \$10.00 and \$12.00 per day.

Owner: ZUE MCLARY  
Phone EMD 2027 2900

**HOTEL ST. JAMES**  
100-110 West 11th Street  
NEW YORK

An Hotel of quiet dignity, having the atmosphere and appointments of a well-conditioned home.

Much favored by those traveling without escort. Rates and booklet on application to W. JOHNSON, QUINN

**Hotel Lenox**  
149 West 44th Street  
NEW YORK CITY

One minute from Broadway, newly redecorated and furnished. Suites \$25.00 per day and upward. Double rooms and bath \$4.00. Double rooms \$2.50. Refined and homelike. Ownership management.

**RALEIGH HALL**  
106 W. 47th St., New York

is heart of aptitude, business and amusement centers. All 2 and 3 room suites with bath. Single rooms with and without private bath or shower. Exceptional accommodations for business and pleasure. Club advantages. 61st hotel service. \$2-\$5 Daily—\$10-\$15 Weekly

**RHODE ISLAND**

One of Rhode Island's Finest Hotels in the Heart of Newport

**The Viking**  
125 ROOMS 100 BATHS  
OPEN ALL YEAR  
American Hotels Corporation

## NORTH CAROLINA

**THE RIGORS OF WINTER ARE UNKNOWN AT SOUTHERN PINES**  
NORTH CAROLINA  
"In the heart of the long leaf pine country"

THE greatest appeal of Southern Pines is its climate. The air is clear and refreshing, with balmy warmth that never gives discomfort. Located on the "Capitol to Capitol" Highway, N. C. Route 50, midway between New York and Florida.

GOLF, TENNIS, DRAG-HUNTS, HORSEBACK RIDING and perfect roads for automobile and driving. THE SOUTHERN PINES COUNTRY CLUB (magnificent new clubhouse) has one of the best and sportiest 27 holes of golf in the South, with Emmet French, Professional, in charge.

**SOUTHERN PINES SEASON FROM OCTOBER TO MAY**

Numerous hotels and boarding houses. Strictly modern in equipment. Exceptional train service from the North via Seaboard Air Line. Winter homes, cottages, bungalows, as well as lots and farm lands for rent and sale.

**THE LEADING HOTELS ARE:**

Hotel	Capacity	Hotel	Capacity	Hotel	Capacity
Highland Pines	250	The Hollywood	125	Southern Pines Hotel	125
The New Seaboard	125	Part View Hotel	100	New Jefferson Inn	80
Seaboard Hotel	75	Highland Lodge	50	New England House	50
Osler Pines Villa	50				

Illustrated, descriptive Booklet of Southern Pines and its environs sent upon application to City Clerk, Southern Pines, N. C.

**The White House Inn**  
26 Edgemont Rd., Asheville, N. C.

Next Asheville Country Club and off Charlotte Street  
Tel. 1815

"An Inn in Name—A Home by Fame"

**MONTANA**

**Northern Hotel**  
Billings, Montana

200 Rooms 100 Baths  
Montana's Largest Hotel

**FLORIDA**

**Beautiful Fort Myers**

**Where Promise is Fulfilled**

THE tropical climate of Fort Myers urges you to play outdoors all winter. Golf, tennis, hunting, fishing, bathing, swimming—everything in the field of outdoor sports—await you now at Fort Myers. Miles of smooth drives are shaded with beautiful palms—the Royal, the Coconut, the Cocco-plumosa, the Date, the Cabbage—all of them, and they lead to Gulf Beaches, to the Everglades and along the bank of the Caloosahatchee River.

**Come and Play**

Hundreds of visitors spend the winter in Fort Myers regularly every year. Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford have winter homes here and enjoy a golden procession of warm sunny days. Magnificent East Hotel, and modern ones, too, suit every need. Winter rates are reasonable. Our illustrated booklet gives details of amusement and recreational advantages—also industrial and agricultural opportunities. Write for a copy today. Address: Fort Myers Chamber of Commerce, Dept. AG, Fort Myers, Fla.

**WEST VIRGINIA**

**Hotel Frederick**  
"In the heart of everything"  
Fourth Avenue at Tenth Street  
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Large rooms, but moderate in price. Dining Room Coffee Shoppe  
R. L. O'NEAL, Pres. E. T. BAILEY, Mgr.

**FLORIDA**

**Fort Lauderdale**  
FLORIDA

Permits you to laugh at the rigors of a northern winter, all the while playing amid the glories of Nature at her best.

Mysterious New River affords fishing and boating—the gleaming Atlantic provides bathing all winter. Golf, tennis, hunting, clubs, schools, churches, a palatial Club House.

Fort Lauderdale is not a congested metropolis; just a small hospitable, southern City. Write for schedule of guaranteed hotel and apartment house rates and beautiful illustrated booklet to

Dept. 33,  
Chamber of Commerce  
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

**Gasparilla Inn**  
at Boca Grande

Bathed in sunlight and myriad of changing color—mangrove—palmettos—a lost bayou—a glittering white tropical beach and an island village old in charm and quaintness.

Here Beautiful GASPARILLA INN is located—in this island colony off the Southwest Coast of Florida—close enough for direct Pullman service from New York—far enough way to offer visitors every semi-tropical sport and delight. Golf Course, Tarpon Fishing, Bathing, Yachting, Shooting. Every luxury and convenience. Open Jan. 1st.

The LITTLE INN—on Hotel grounds—Open Year Round.  
Booklets on Request

**FRANK H. ABBOTT & SON** BOCA GRANDE, FLORIDA





# FLORIDA HOTELS AND RESORTS



## HOLLYWOOD

*Life is Lovelier,  
Cost Less..*  
at "Florida's Most Beautiful Hotel"

YOU live as you please—do as you please—at a cost that pleases you at the Hollywood Beach Hotel. You pay no premium for Florida's climate, and its seaside, summer life.

Contrary to what some may think, it is no more expensive at this beautiful hotel than at any high class northern hotel. Its moderate rates, no more attractive in all Florida, surprise you. Search Florida over, and you will find nowhere to surpass its exquisite luxury, splendid food and reasonable rates.

Between Palm Beach and Miami, on the Dixie Highway, two railways and inland waterway, it is one of the most accessible of all Florida's beautiful beaches of this golden seaboard. Motor buses for Palm Beach and Miami leave at regular intervals.

Hollywood Beach Hotel is a picture palace by the sea. Gorgeous decorations inside, beautiful furnishings, every convenience and refinement surround you. Appetizing table fare, featuring fresh vegetables, fruits,

milk, eggs, butter and poultry from the farms of the hotel, delights you daily with its variety.

Your windows look out upon the ocean. A few steps in your bathing suit from your room to the surf.

Outdoor sports and recreation abound. Golf on a fine 18-hole course. Horseback riding, tennis, motorboating, aquaplaning, deep sea fishing. And always bathing—day and night—in the gentle surf. Social features make the evening lively with gay frolics, music and dancing.

Ten years ago Florida was the winter playground of the ultra-rich. At the Hollywood Beach Hotel its sunshine, its climate open to other than a golden key. Though your income is modest, come to the Hollywood Beach Hotel and enjoy one of the happiest winters of your life.

Write us for description of rooms and rates. Before you decide where you winter send for our beautiful libretto, "Florida's Most Beautiful Hotel."

HOLLYWOOD BEACH HOTEL, Hollywood, Florida  
WM. M. KIMBALL, Manager

New York Office—National City Bldg.  
17 East 42nd Street  
Tel. Murray Hill 6623

**HOLLYWOOD Florida**  
Beach Hotel  
JOSEPH W. YOUNG  
Founder

REOPENS NEW YEAR'S EVE WITH EVERYTHING AT ITS BEST

## ORLANDO



*To You Who Seek  
a Richer Better Life*

A delightful year-round climate, excellent living conditions, the beauty of the semi-tropics, a rich back-country, ten good growing months, artistic homes in dream settings, and friendly progressive people—these elements make up the full, rich life of Orlando, "The City Beautiful." People enjoy life to the utmost. All kinds of sport and entertainment. Splendid accommodations. Plan now to come to Orlando this winter. Write for booklet.

**ORLANDO & Orange County**  
Orlando - FLORIDA  
15 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

## VERO BEACH

BEAUTIFUL

**Royal Park Inn**

VERO BEACH, FLORIDA

Open All the Year

Summer Rates \$3.00 single.

\$5.00 double, with bath.

Christian Science church in Vero Beach

F. C. DOESCHNER, Owner

**Vero Del Mar Hotel**  
A Masterpiece in Spanish Architecture  
VERO BEACH, FLORIDA

"Where the Tropics Begin"

All Outside Rooms

Electric Fan in Each Room

ANDREW MCANISH, President

## MIAMI



**Miami by the Sea**  
Banish Winter—Revel in the Summertime.

Summer is here now—it's here all the time. Thousands of vacationists are already in Miami escaping the discomforts of snow and ice—more thousands are enroute—and still more thousands plan to enjoy, within the next few weeks, this tropical playland and restland. Decide now to join them.

Miami is prepared to entertain comfortably more than 100,000 visitors—accommodations never so ample, so convenient, so reasonable.

There are added entertainments to enjoy—new ways to play—in the glorious sunshine—new opportunities for recreation.

The Gulf Stream, just off shore, warms the sea for everyday surf bathing—miles upon miles of multi-hued water for boating—tarpun, sailfish, barracuda and scores of other game varieties here in abundance for the angler.

All the usual out-of-door sports—golf (eleven courses), tennis (fifty courts), polo (four fields), motorboating (1200 miles of dustless highways), horseback riding—and in addition—exciting Spanish Jai Alai—in fact, name your sport—it's here.

For the night—dancing under the palms or in gay casinos—musicals—theatres and other social or cultural diversions.

Payton's FAMOUS BAND—Two Free Concerts Daily—Royal Palm Park Improved motor highway to make your trip to Miami easy. Direct de luxe trains to Miami from New York, Detroit and Chicago. Through pullmans from all principal northern cities. Speedy ocean voyage direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

For handsome illustrated booklet, address CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Miami, Florida.

**HOTEL RATES—22,000 rooms**  
Single \$5.00, \$6.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$14.00 per day.  
Many rooms at lower prices.  
These rates guaranteed by Greater Miami Hotel Association.

**APARTMENTS—For 6 mos. season.**  
2400' units (two persons) at \$600 and under, averaging \$1.50 per day or less per person.  
1800' units (two or more) at \$400 to \$500.  
2000' units (two or more) at \$500 to \$600.  
Several thousand de luxe \$1200 to \$2500.  
These rates guaranteed by Greater Miami Apartment Association.

\*A unit is one room, kitchenette and bath, or two or more rooms for housekeeping.

This advertisement authorized by City Commissioners of Miami.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Miami, Florida.

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## DE LAND

**De Land**  
The Athens of Florida

Perched on the high-lands in the sheltering shade of stately oaks and pines.

Growing rich on the yield of the soil in a great citrus fruit district.

Wholesome and substantial in its homes, public and private schools and the J. B. Stetson University.

Attractive for the tourist with its mansports and pleasure features.

One 9-hole and two 18-hole championship golf courses.

Hunting, Fishing. Water sports on the famous St. Johns River. Nearby wonder-land springs, surf bathing and beach speedway.

Fine hotels and Auto Camp.

Mainline railroad service. Four trunk line motor roads. Ocean steamers via St. Johns River.

For illustrated literature and full statistics, write

The Chamber of Commerce  
Department 13  
De Land, Florida

## JACKSONVILLE

HOTEL DIXIE-PELICAN, Stuart, Fla.

HOTEL DIXIE-GRANDE Bradenton, Fla.

HOTEL DANIEL ASHLEY, Valdosta, Ga.

Operated Under Direction of

**Crane Hotels**  
CHICAGO, ILL.

EUROPEAN PLAN REASONABLE RATES

HOTEL DIXIE-HUNT, Gainesville, Ga.

HOTEL JACKSON, Jacksonville, Fla.

Seven Others Under Construction

**Hotel Mason**

Jacksonville, Fla.

GEORGE H. MASON, Mgr.

ELLIOT W. BUTTS, Man. Director

300 Rooms and Baths

HEADQUARTERS

OLD COLONY CLUB

TOP FLOOR DINING ROOM

## DAYTONA

**Daytona Beach**

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH

combines a lux-

urious climate with

convenient surround-

ings and accommoda-

tions. Golf, tennis,

motorboating, and

deep-sea fishing

are among many avail-

able diversions. Florida's

most historic points of interest

are only few hours distant.

Splendid hotels, reasonable

rates. Send for

booklet and guaranteed

rate list.

Address Room 98

Cham. of Com. Bldg.

Daytona Beach, Fla.

Send Literature

## JACKSONVILLE



CENTRALLY and con-  
veniently located, fac-  
ing beautiful Hemming  
Park, the very heart of  
Jacksonville's theatrical  
and shopping district.

When in Jacksonville plan  
to stay at the Hotel Wind-  
sor. Big airy rooms; bathed  
in sunshine. Unique par-  
lors and dining rooms, mu-  
sic, notable cuisine and  
courteous service.

ROSE MAYER, PROPRIETOR

J. E. KIRKMAN, Manager

**HOTEL WINDSOR**

Jacksonville

Florida

HOTEL

**Burbridge**

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

RATES Single Rooms \$3-\$5.

Double Rooms \$6-\$8.

150 rooms each with Bath or

Access. Completely reconditioned,

redecorated and newly furnished

throughout. Modern equipment.

Fireproof. Sound-proof. Under

owner-management. European

plan. Centrally situated and

conveniently located for visitors

arriving by road, rail or boat.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

**HOTEL ALBERT**

JACKSONVILLE

FLORIDA

RATES FROM \$2 PER DAY

Double Rooms \$3-\$5.

150 rooms each with Bath or

Access. Completely reconditioned,

redecorated and newly furnished

throughout. Modern equipment.

Fireproof. Sound-proof. Under

owner-management. European

plan. Centrally situated and

conveniently located for visitors

arriving by road, rail or boat.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

**HOTEL ALBERT**

JACKSONVILLE

FLORIDA

RATES FROM \$2 PER DAY

Double Rooms \$3-\$5.

150 rooms each with Bath or

Access. Completely reconditioned,

**FLORIDA**  
"All the Year"  
Wonderful Winters  
Delightful Summers

## ST. PETERSBURG



Play...

All Winter Long!

Warm, sunny days! Average

winter temperature 65

degrees! Sunshine 360

days a year! That's why

you can play outdoors

every day in the Sunshine

City. And there is some-

thing to do on every sunny

day—golf, tennis, roque,

lawn bowling, boating,

bathing, fishing and the

like. Fine motor drives.

Varied entertainment.

Greatly increased accom-

modations. Reasonable liv-

ing costs. Come this win-

ter. For booklet mail the

coupon below.

**St. Petersburg**

Florida

The Sunshine City

C. A. O'CONNOR

Chamber of Commerce,

St. Petersburg, Florida

Send illustrated booklet

Name

Address

TAMPA

Florida's Greatest City

For fun, for entertainment, sports,

music or scenic beauty







PROFESSIONALS  
AGAIN ADVANCE  
STOCK PRICES

Buying Covers Broad List  
of Securities - New  
Peaks Reached

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—Stock prices resumed their march to the ground at the opening of today's market. Goodrich Rubber opened 3 points higher, and Mack Trucks and Crucible Steel showed gains of a point each. The market was buoyed by the announcement of a \$15,000,000 bond issue for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and the fact that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had increased its holdings of government securities to \$1,000,000,000.

With no credit stringency in sight, the market for the advance started to bid up stocks, in all sections of the market, and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had increased its holdings of government securities to \$1,000,000,000. The market was buoyed by the announcement of a \$15,000,000 bond issue for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and the fact that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had increased its holdings of government securities to \$1,000,000,000.

FEDERAL RESERVE  
SYSTEM STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—The combined statement of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows (000 omitted):

	Dec. 1, 1926	Nov. 24, 1926
Total gold reserve	\$2,329,625	\$2,329,736
Gold held excl. agmt.	1,491,151	1,491,932
Reserves	2,490,181	2,491,932
Reserves discounted:		
U. S. Govt. bonds	351,000	351,000
Other U. S. Govt. bonds	38,163	38,163
U. S. Govt. notes	1,017,625	1,017,625
U. S. Govt. currency	2,052,125	2,052,125
U. S. Govt. deposits	1,491,151	1,491,932
U. S. Govt. other	351,000	351,000
U. S. Govt. total	7,235,125	7,235,125

The ratio of total reserves to net deposits and Federal Reserve notes liabilities combined for the Federal Reserve Banks and the entire system, as of Dec. 1, 1926, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follows:

	Dec. 1, 1926	Nov. 24, 1926	Dec. 1, 1925
Total gold reserve	100.00	100.00	100.00
Gold held excl. agmt.	100.00	100.00	100.00
Reserves	100.00	100.00	100.00
Reserves discounted:			
U. S. Govt. bonds	100.00	100.00	100.00
Other U. S. Govt. bonds	100.00	100.00	100.00
U. S. Govt. notes	100.00	100.00	100.00
U. S. Govt. currency	100.00	100.00	100.00
U. S. Govt. deposits	100.00	100.00	100.00
U. S. Govt. other	100.00	100.00	100.00
U. S. Govt. total	100.00	100.00	100.00

WARREN BROS. SHOWS GAINS  
In the 10 months to Oct. 31, Warren Bros. Company has gained \$7,115,000, or 11.1%, on its common stock, compared with a loss of \$1,115,000, or 1.1%, in the 10 months to Oct. 31, 1925.

RECENT YEAR-END DISBURSEMENTS  
NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—Moody's review of financial conditions says during the year ended Oct. 31, 1926, there were no year-end disbursements on or to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and no year-end disbursements on or to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

WALKER VEHICLE COMPANY  
Announcement is made that the Walker Vehicle Company of Chicago has acquired the assets of the Walker Vehicle Company of Chicago, and the Walker Vehicle Company of Chicago has acquired the assets of the Walker Vehicle Company of Chicago.

AMANDA LEAD EXTRA SMOKE  
NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—Amanda Lead Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 cents a share, and an extra dividend of 1 1/2 cents a share, making a total of 3 cents a share.

BRITISH-AMERICAN OIL EXTRA  
NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—British-American Oil Company declared an extra dividend of 50 cents a share, and an extra dividend of 50 cents a share, making a total of 100 cents a share.

NEVADA DIVIDEND INCREASED  
NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—Nevada Consolidated declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 cents a share, and an extra dividend of 1 1/2 cents a share, making a total of 3 cents a share.

CUTS GASOLINE PRICE  
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3 (AP)—Atlantic Refining Company has reduced the price of its gasoline 1 cent a gallon in Pennsylvania and Delaware.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1926  
NEW YORK STOCK MARKET  
BOSTON STOCKS OIL PRODUCTION  
NEW YORK CURE CHICAGO LIVE STOCK SHOWS  
UNEVEN TREND

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
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100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2

MONEY MARKET

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
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100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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MONEY MARKET

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
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100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2

MONEY MARKET

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
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100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. 8 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2

ble Dec. 31 to stock of record	2 Cons Cop
nt Packing Company declared	1 Golden Cer
quarterly dividend of 60	115 Kay Cop
common, payable Jan. 10	2 Wenden Co
of record Dec. 24, and the	1 Nipissing
quarterly of 1% per cent on	7 Noranda M
dividend, payable Jan. 15 to stock	9 Southwest
Dec. 31.	1 United Ver
o, declared the regular semi-	2 Utah Apex
dividend of 4 per cent on the	4 Wenden Co
preferred and 3% per cent	
per cent preferred, payable	
	DOME
	(Sale
	2 Aluminum







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## Connecticut

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## Connecticut

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## EDITORIALS

Seemingly the worm has turned; truth crushed to earth is rising again; the pendulum has begun its backward swing—in brief, all the timeworn clichés are being given effect in the notorious case of public slander vs. the rising generation. Thus far the prosecution has held the attention of the court of public opinion ever since the war. It has marshaled its case of innumerable counts. It has accused youth of irreligion, disrespect to parents, wantonness, the hip-flask habit, inadequate clothing, too free speech, and a general tendency to moral anarchy. The accusing finger of age has been pointed at palpitant youth, and the harsh voice of outraged maturity demands, "Why can't you cherish and manifest the virtues for which I was famed when the springtime of life was mine?"

If there was a snicker in the court from any who recalled those Victorian days of moral perfection, it was scarcely heard above the self-satisfied murmur of approval from the complainants. True, it was nearly always someone else's children to whom the indictment applied. As during the war most of the atrocities, when investigated, were found to have been reported from some other village, so it was nearly always someone else's son or daughter who was guilty of outraging propriety and good manners. But middle-age, which seemingly sat as the court and ranted as the prosecutor, has professed itself quite convinced that the younger generation is going, with Mr. Mantalini, to the demeriton bowwows.

However, the case for the defense is gradually being outlined. To begin with, it is urged that always, from time immemorial, the ancients, lingering upon the stage, have deplored the decadence of humanity in those days which they are past enjoying. In the current Atlantic an industrious deliver in the journalism of 1827 to 1840 presents in narrative form the walls of distress of those who thought the country was going to the dogs—the title of the article gives a less polite name to its destination. "Every essential fact in this paper," says the compiler, "is a direct quotation or a literal paraphrase from American periodicals, published about a century ago."

And so we learn that in the opinion of the editors of that day, "The moral desolation and flood tide of wickedness threaten to sweep away not only the blessings of religion, but the boasted freedom of our republican institutions as well. . . . And what of our youth? Today, where one child hails the Sabbath with delight as the day for Bible study, one hundred young immortals are growing up in ignorance and sin. The lamentable extent of dishonesty, fraud and other wickedness among our boys and girls shocks the Nation. . . . Of 256 convicts in the Massachusetts state's prison, forty-five were thieves at sixteen years of age and 127 had at that age become habitual drinkers. . . . And even among more refined surroundings our young people are everything but serious minded today. . . . Persons with the smallest of incomes do not stick to have two or three pairs of silk stockings. Time was when one could have clothed herself from head to toe for what one pair of these silk stockings cost." How familiar it sounds! That was the voice of the elders about 1830, denouncing the degeneracy of the young even as are their descendants today.

Youth, therefore, can retort to its elders, "You are (or at least you were) another!" But after all that is but a poor form of defense. Perhaps a better one is to present evidence in its own behalf. In the current number of the Nation, the headmaster of a notable school says:

I have been in the business of teaching boys for thirty years. I have at present under my charge 540 boys collected from nearly every State. . . . What do I find? First, a truth-lover. Second, a word of honor that is never broken. Third, a reasonable being that will not take a rule as final until it is approved. Fourth, and most astonishing, on the whole, a clean-minded individual. And then . . . a restlessness that is always unaccountable, a dissatisfaction of mind which makes the youth probe into things we never thought of going into, which we took on faith. Also, many failures, many disasters, as there always are in a great upheaval, where freedom gets confused with license.

Truthfulness, a high sense of honor and an inquiring mind! Can we ask much more of the youth of today? And this testimony—which happens at the moment to lie ready to our hand—can be duplicated by heads of every great educational institution. As a matter of fact, it has been paralleled in scores of statements, but a censorious world, helped somewhat by the eagerness of the mourners of the vanished saloon to prove that the world is going badly, gives its major attention to those who spread slanders about the rising generation. The evil effect of this attitude will be apparent to anyone who understands the mentality of youth. No surer way of spreading the evils complained of could be devised than to make young people as a whole think them the ordinary practices of their circle. No more sinister form of mental suggestion could be devised than this, and it is only too apparent that it is practiced deliberately as a part of the campaign for the re-establishment of the saloon.

If a more official type of evidence is desired, or if defense is sought for these children not fortunate enough to be sent to private schools or colleges, the report, made public this week, of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, is admissible. According to Secretary Davis, the census figures "indicate a decline in the number of delinquent children committed to institutions, if growth in population be taken into consideration, and reveal no significant increase in the numbers committed for the more serious offenses. . . . According to the census reports, the age of commitment to penal institutions has not decreased, as frequently has been asserted."

It is time that the youth of today found its defenders. We know of no form of propaganda more despicable than the endeavor of a certain class to bolster up its attack upon the liquor laws by attempting to ascribe to the young people of America an indifference to ordinary rules of good conduct and a revolt against good order which most emphatically do not exist.

For a time the dictatorship of the proletariat as exercised in Russia held the interest of the world. Then other dictatorships of a different character sprang up, in which the power to rule was placed virtually in the hands of one man—as in the case of Mustafa Kemal Pasha in Turkey, of Benito Mussolini in Italy, of Primo de Rivera in Spain—and the interest switched from the north of Europe to the south. There, for the most part, it has remained, and events in the former tsarist empire have been generally consigned to a neglected corner of the public press. Hence important changes which have been recently effected in Russia have almost escaped notice, and their significance has been to a certain degree overlooked.

The changes concern the inner councils of the Communist Party. Gregory Zinoviev, Leon Trotsky and Leo Kamenef have not only been expelled from the inner councils, but have been removed from politics altogether on the ground of having carried on what is termed "fractional activities" within the party—Zinoviev, for instance, having been ousted from the chairmanship of the Third Internationale and assigned to a position on the State Planning Commission, a comparatively insignificant post. There is no doubt that the action is to be regarded in the light of a disciplinary measure. Yet behind it there is something of greater consequence to the Soviet Union.

Zinoviev, Trotsky and Kamenef have been agitating for an industrial subsidy at the expense of agriculture, which gives employment to four-fifths of the population. This agitation was carried on in defiance of the majority of the central committee of the party, headed by J. V. Stalin, who maintained that a heavier burden on the peasants would discourage the production of raw material, and thereby hinder instead of promote the cause of industrialization. The question came to a head at the recent Communist Party conference when the expulsion action was decided upon. This meant a victory for the Stalin group.

In countries outside Russia the victory of the Stalin party is recognized as a progressive sign. It marks the triumph of a more sane view in Russia—the view that discredits the possibility of a general Socialist revolution in Europe, which was championed by Trotsky and his colleagues. It also goes to show that there is support for the practical common sense of Stalin, who, desiring to deal with conditions as they are, rather than the fantastic notions of the more radically inclined Communists, candidly admitted that capitalism was stabilized in western Europe, no matter what might be said to the contrary.

Russia's agricultural and industrial production has nearly approached the prewar level, according to a statement recently given out by A. I. Rykov, who expressed the views of the central committee majority. This is important and is to be attributed chiefly to the new economic policy which was instituted about five years ago. Side by side with the achievements in the past few years there has been a rise in the cost of production and of foodstuffs. Russia has yet to learn the secret of high wages and low prices, the advantages of developing the home market. It has many changes to make before it can hope to win the confidence of the world. Yet the fact that common sense has prevailed in the Communist Party dispute encourages the hope that a new Russia is in the making.

No thoughtful person in the United States who has taken account of recent events should be surprised that, even before a month had elapsed following the referendum elections in several of the states, there should appear the seemingly authentic announcement by putative leaders of a powerful faction of the Democratic Party that the prohibition law will be made an issue in the next national campaign.

It has been the claim of the American people that the time has passed when either the issues or the candidates of a political party can be selected by professional politicians. Indeed, it would seem that the results of quite recent elections, national and state, should convince the people themselves, and in the meantime warn party leaders, that it will in the future be futile to impose upon the electorate either issues or candidates which they have failed in advance to endorse. And so it is pertinent to inquire by what method or process of selection or elimination it has been determined that it is the wish of even a majority of the qualified voters allied with the Democratic Party that they be placed on record as favoring the nullification of the national prohibition law.

Admitting that in several of the states where such a proposal was submitted in the form of a referendum a considerable majority of those voting expressed their desire to see the law amended or repealed, it must be realized that in New York, especially, those who so emphatically stand for the retention of the law and its absolute enforcement were requested by those in whom they felt confidence not to participate in the voting. In no instance has the pronouncement against the law been by what can be regarded as a representative majority of the citizens of the states in which it was sought to obtain a fair cross-section expression of public sentiment.

But it should be realized that during the next two years there will be a persistent and insistent effort made to propagandize the American people in the hope of cementing sentiment in opposition to the law which they have had a deliberate part in enacting for their own guidance and government. There is not the slightest doubt that the enemies of society and government will make the fullest possible use of their opportunity. It is therefore encouraging to learn that those who stood steadfastly in the ranks during the years when the campaign in support of the proposed enactment was being waged, stand just as solidly now on the side of

## What the Changes in Russia Signify

law enforcement. In an address delivered recently in New York, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, declared that henceforth no quarter will be asked or given to nullification candidates preparing to seek preferment in the 1928 campaign. The battle to be waged, he declared, will be both offensive and defensive. As the first and probably the most important step, he sees the necessity of placing the facts before the people. This, he says, will checkmate the defeatist program of the nullificationists and their propaganda.

We believe that the American people as a whole are now as strongly and as loyally behind the Eighteenth Amendment as at the time of its adoption and ratification. This being so, they stand ready, if at any time the issue is fairly and unequivocally presented, to emphasize their steadfastness at the ballot box. If it should appear that the facing of that issue is inevitable, and that the persistent warfare waged in the name of personal liberty and individual license against the Constitution itself cannot be put down in any other way than at the polls, perhaps the sooner the matter is presented in concrete form the better.

No more convincing prefatory introduction could have been selected for the purpose than

## The New City of the Huguenots

"There is virtue in country houses, in gardens and orchards, in fields, streams and groves, in rustic recreations and plain manners that neither cities nor universities enjoy." The pamphlet, if it can be so designated without detracting from its intrinsic worth from an artistic standpoint, presents convincingly the claims of those fortunate sections not too far removed from the "Broadways" of the larger American cities which offer peculiar beauties all their own, the quiet of the countryside, and gardens and orchards and woods and fields.

There are thousands of such places in various sections of the United States, each possessing some attraction not found elsewhere. But one who scans the pages of the booklet which these descendants of the Huguenots and their neighbors and friends have sent out will be persuaded to believe that New Rochelle combines many particularly charming features of landscape, coast, adornment and "proximity." It is a city of no mean proportions in itself, still it is within hailing distance, almost, of Forty-Second Street. It is not a maritime city, yet it boasts a mean-dering shore line, with secure harbors, outlying islands and deep waters.

But one inclines to the impression that it is not in these outward or physical possessions that the people of the city on the Sound account themselves rich. There is discoverable, even by the casual investigator, that which makes of so many American cities of greater or less size, home cities in fact. This may be a seemingly intangible possession or quality, yet its existence, once it is realized, is never mistaken or overlooked. The uncommercial American traveler who has headed the oft-repeated injunction to see his own country first, has discovered this same invaluable asset in more than a few cities where he has tarried. In others, perhaps, its existence is not easily discerned.

One need hardly ask what is lacking in one which exists in such great abundance elsewhere. He knows intuitively. Communal harmony and progressiveness are not physical assets which may be appraised or assessed. Yet they are no less valuable because they are intangible. They appreciate in exact ratio to the individual qualities of those who make up the body politic and the social fabric of a community. Each member is either a contributing asset or a recognized charge or liability, for which due allowance must be made. That city is fortunate which can, like this "City of the Huguenots," set down virtually all of its figures on one side of the ledger.

## Editorial Notes

Respect for law is an innate characteristic of the native Briton, and this fact was never more evident than during the coal dispute, a controversy involving 1,100,000 miners, lasting six and a half months and entailing a financial loss upon the country estimated at £400,000,000. Like the general strike of last May, it was singularly free from violence, some coal districts having been peaceful and orderly throughout the entire struggle, notwithstanding the privations of the miners and their families. To such an extent was this the case, indeed, that at the recent Durham (Eng.) autumn assizes, Judge Finlay congratulated the county that "not a single case on the calendar appears to have arisen, directly or indirectly, out of the coal dispute." He continued:

It might have been thought that in a time so critical and difficult there might have been some serious outbreak of crime, and it is a source of real satisfaction to find that in Durham that has not been the case.

Such a fine record by British miners should find its reward in magnanimity by the coal owners toward the men whom grim necessity has forced back to the pits.

Even though "professors" of the English language were quoted the other day as telling the English language congress in Philadelphia that "murdering" the King's English was justified if by so doing "punch" and conviction in speech result, their view will hardly receive universal recognition. Dr. C. H. Grandgent of Harvard, for instance, one reads, told the delegates that the English language, in order to win and enjoy the prestige it deserves, must be made rid of its encumbrances. "English, as it is spelled," he is quoted as adding, "is probably the worst spelled language here or in Europe, and surely the most heavily burdened with absurdities." All of which may be true, but just the same the course of wisdom may be to turn attention to making the best of what is at hand. That is often the way that points to better things in the future.

## Life in Ibn Saud's Capital of Riyadh

IT MUST have been a strange experience for the young Emir Feisal, son of Ibn Saud, King of the Hejaz, who has just been visiting London, to come to the roar and bustle of the English metropolis from the calm atmosphere of inaccessible Arabia. Emir Feisal has recently been made Viceroy of Mecca, but his boyhood was passed in Riyadh, which was Ibn Saud's capital while the latter was merely ruler of Nejd (and a precarious ruler at that) instead of, as now, the foremost Moslem ruler of the world.

It was in the winter of 1917-18 that I found myself in Riyadh, the capital of Nejd, as one of a two-man mission sent up to Ibn Saud by the Mesopotamian authorities. The other half of the mission had gone on to deal with certain potentates and policies on the Red Sea side. We, and then I, had really come to Nejd to induce Ibn Saud to make a push against his rival, Ibn Rebid of Hail, who, thanks to Turkish and German support, was in rather the better position for the moment.

At that time, the number of non-Moslems who had been to the Wahabi center of Riyadh could be reckoned by a babe learning numbers, and as for any who had visited some of the outlying districts—well, these did not exist. Even, however, if now the number of visitors has increased in the last years, no better facilities are available for reaching the place.

The last pretense at civilization is left at Bahrain in the gulf, whence a night's trip by sailing dhow brings one to Ojair on the mainland. Thence the trip is made by camel caravan through the more or less fertile El Hasa, seized by Ibn Saud from the Turks during the Balkan War. After El Hasa, all is howling desert—first stony, then sandy, and taking some six days' march in all, the first four or five with no water en route.

I do not see how any of this can be changed unless one goes by airplane or else a rail is constructed, which would not seem to be worth while. The long camel marching in these regions is indeed a gruesome job. It is not done on fine trotting animals, upon which I have journeyed in Africa and which enable one to cover fifty miles or more without wearying. Here in the Nejd caravans, a slow horseman pace of less than three miles an hour, is all one can expect, rocking backward and forward in an indescribably horrible manner.

Being on an accredited mission and the guest of Ibn Saud, whose name was absolute law in those parts, was quite a different thing from being an itinerant traveler, but nevertheless there were some difficult and awkward times to surmount, and when my companion left, I felt homesick.

I remember I watched the departure from the top of the mud-walls of the so-called "palace," being in my turn watched by the little children of the household. These scowled and threw small stones at me and then called to their mothers, who, however, not only did not dare to glance my way, but also were not allowed even to show as much as their veiled indignation.

In fact, the many months I was in Riyadh, I never saw

a female form, veiled or unveiled, except Negress slaves who did the cooking and other menial jobs. Even the men averted their heads when they saw me at times in not altogether complete Arab dress and they would have done a good deal more to avert their heads had I not been under Ibn Saud's special protection.

However, the average day passed fairly well. In the morning up through the long stairways, lined by the armed Negro slaves, to the Mejlis room, where, I not speaking Arabic, we discussed events by the medium of Turkish, or sometimes French, when Doctor Abdulla, who had been in the Turkish Army and studied medicine in France, was present.

Government functionaries were there, but the Emir did most things himself, the conversation at times being interrupted by a most inadequate typist, who endeavored with no success to rap something out of an old machine adapted to the Arabic script. After this, the morning meal, always the same, rice, and camel meat, sometimes mutton or chicken as a very extreme delicacy, with dates, all manipulated with fingers and dispatched with great rapidity.

In the afternoon, quite pleasant rides, but outside the actual oasis of Riyadh, no signs whatever of either animal or bird life, and then the evening meal, a repetition of the previous one. At night, long talks with the Emir himself. Of course, no strong drink such as the quasi-Sunni Turks indulge in freely, and what is more, no smoking, this being strictly forbidden by the Wahabites.

After witnessing the three days' rainfall, which is about all that nature owes to Nejd during the year, I wandered out, with a caravan provided for me, into some of the more southerly districts. Such was the Emir's hold over the country that I had just one or two riders only with me and strolled about the country (that is to say strolling by camel) into places where I think I am correct in saying, no European had ever been before. The last visitors were men of Mohammed Ali's Egyptians, who had left traces there of cotton growing and old abandoned guns.

After the New Year there were still more delays, mostly due to the general political and military situation. I tried to get on with the great push in so far that the tribes were all mustered and marshaled about, and one fine day a great cavalcade set forth from Riyadh. First went a large concourse of camel men, fighting fellows, then followed baggage, and ladies—hidden under canopies—then followed on horses, more camels and finally self and high dignitaries. But this was so late as March, the potential combatants never then got to grips and the summer was upon us, my own activities being directed elsewhere.

Now is the star of Ibn Saud shining. I hear that among other things, the education of the Wahabites in such matters as maxima and big game has proceeded apace and far beyond my time, and that my old friend's fortunes have advanced by leaps and bounds.

From simple Emir of Nejd to Sultan and now—King of Nejd and the Hejaz, and practically of all unmandated Arabia. His Majesty has ever proved sincere and the staunch friend of Britain. F. C. O.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

LONDON'S new Lord Mayor, Sir Rowland Blades, has taken office after a splendid Lord Mayor's show. This function, which is broken by a stop for a mid-day banquet, has had many ups and downs in its seven centuries of continuous usage. Mr. Pepps relates that he was frankly bored by a Lord Mayor's banquet he attended in 1903. He found it "very unpleasant that we had no napkins or change of trenchers." The Lord Mayor has an enviable reputation for amiability and good temper. During the last election he was speaking at a public meeting and was being constantly interrupted by a heckler of the type who has only one question to ask but asks it repeatedly. Sir Rowland finally remarked that he must stop answering, as he was due at another meeting. "Well," cried the heckler, "I'm not satisfied. I shall follow you." "Splendid!" replied Sir Rowland Blades. "Come along, I'll take you in my car." He left the astonished meeting arm in arm with his surprised persecutor.

The toy fairs at London's big stores are in full swing, and hundreds of awe-struck children are visiting them. Store attendants say it is necessary to preserve strict traffic rules in order that the children may not be prevented from seeing the displays by the eager interest of the grown-ups. The lavishness of the Christmas preparations seems to discredit the belief of some that the industrial troubles have placed England in a difficult financial situation. The toy departments this year present a great variety of thoughtful building and constructional toys, and mechanical toys so intricate and well built that it is hard to think of them as toys. The military note, which in prewar years distinguished British toy departments with miniature armies, cannon, battleships and the other machinery of destruction, is largely absent. Toys relating to transport, especially railway toys, seem to have first place. British toys appear to be holding their own in the competition they are giving German and other continental toys. If the evidence of toy departments means anything, British children are taking up the little theater movement, many miniature theaters and side shows being on display. All in all, it looks like a big year for the youngsters.

That great association which was formed to help in doing away with war, Toc H, has recently acquired an added interest to the old Church of All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower, which is the association's headquarters. All Hallows was one of the few city churches which escaped the great fire of London in 1666, and it was thought that everything about its antiquity was already known. But recently a flight of steps was discovered leading down to a brick wall, beyond which were some eighteenth century vaults. A piece of medieval stonework gave the clue which led to the uncovering of a doorway, and the removal of many tons of earth has disclosed a perfect crypt upheld by six arches springing straight from the walls. Expert opinion dates it from about the fourteenth century. All Hallows was founded by Richard I, the Crusader King, and there is in the church a sword brought by Lord Kitchener from the field of Omdurman. This is thought to be a Crusader's sword which had somehow found a long resting place among the Arab tribes of the Sudan.

A humanitarian mannequin parade has given the women of London something new to think about. In an endeavor to demonstrate to the public that women can dress smartly and economically without using fur, feather, or leather, a West End store, co-operating in the work of the National Council for Animals' Welfare Week, put on the parade, which was in every way successful. Among the novelties shown were imitation fur coats, leatherless shoes and featherless millinery. By the display it was hoped to convince women that nothing artistic would be sacrificed if they insisted on having clothing that conformed to the strictest humanitarian standards.

Parliamentary by-elections of more than usual interest are pending. One of them is in Central Hull (Yorkshire), a seat which Commander Joseph Kenworthy is recontesting on his going over to the Labor Party from the Liberals. Here the by-election is a test of the extent to which Labor can hope to win Liberal support. The other two are in Chelmsford (Essex) and Howdenshire (Yorkshire). These seats have hitherto been held by Conservatives, the vacancies being caused, in the case of Chelmsford by the retirement from politics of Sir H. Curtis Bennett, a well-known lawyer, and in that of Howdenshire by the promotion to an Indian governorship of the sitting member, Col. Francis

S. Jackson. Here the by-elections should show whether the Government's much-criticized handling of the coal stoppage commands popular approval.

The rebuilding of Regent Street and the sweeping away of the old Nash's Quadrant has caused a lot of ink to flow. Lovers of the old regret the passing of the buildings they knew so well, and there have been plenty of critics of the new style of architecture which has arisen in their place. But probably most of all with those who remember the rents and rates of prewar days look back with longing to those times. In 1913 the total gross rentals from the Crown property from Langham Place to Piccadilly Circus amounted to £44,070. In 1925 they had swollen to the enormous sum of £315,229. Rating assessments, which totaled £206,000 in 1910, had more than doubled themselves, being £454,765. Of course, it is always the consumer who pays in the end, and the people who buy their clothes and shoes in the vast plate-glass-fronted shops of Regent Street presumably enjoy the privilege—or is it prestige?—of paying so much more for their purchases to meet these enhanced rates and rents.

The efforts of London radio and astronomical enthusiasts to communicate with Mars during the recent period when that pugnacious planet was only 42,000 miles from the earth has brought to light the curious fact that the person who first communicates with Venus, Mercury, or Jupiter will be entitled to a prize of 100,000 francs. The money was left for that purpose by a Frenchwoman, Madame Guzman, of Pau, and is now in the custody of the Institute of France. The testatrix definitely stipulated that the reward was for communication "with any planet but Mars." No information is forthcoming as to the discrimination against Mars. It has been hinted that she might have thought Mars too easy, or then again, she may have been a pacifist.

Sayings of the week: It has become a commonplace, but a true commonplace, that fear and suspicion are the great enemies of peace.—Viscount Cecil.

One of the most striking facts about this world of ours is that so much of it is uncultivated, unproductive, uncultured.—Gen. Bramwell Booth.

If we as private citizens in peace are as worthy as our soldiers were in war, there are no problems we cannot solve, no heights of destiny to which we cannot climb.—Stanley M. Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia.

One of the greatest ornaments of the British judicial system is expedition. Nothing is so subversive of public confidence as what Shakespeare called "the law's delay."—Sir Ernest Wild.

It is an extraordinary comment on the intelligence of human beings that a much larger population should be crowded into the streets and squares and slums of London than is to be found within the 3,000,000 square miles covered by Australia.—Harold Cox.

Our duties to posterity include paying our way, but also paying our debt to the past and the future by keeping in order the treasures which we have inherited.—Sir Finders Petrie.

It is in a great consolidated Protestant church that we alone can meet the onslaught of the various influences at work undermining religion.—Lord Carson.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and does not undertake to hold himself or the publisher responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

## "A Word From a Prison"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I cannot refrain from sending in a word of appreciation of the editorial, "A Word From a Prison," which appeared in a recent issue.

The disastrous results which accrue from crime news publicity was brought very forcibly to my attention in "An American Tragedy," a much-discussed play in New York City. The principal character in it was egged on to the commission of a crime by reading the account of a similar one in the paper.

I depend solely on THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR for my information, and it gives me a knowledge of foreign countries as well as of my own. J. S. L. Horsehoe Plantation, Tchulu, Miss.